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Algeria	6.00	Dan	1.50	Norway	6.00	N.Z.	1.50
Argentina	19.50	India	1.50	Peru	1.50	Romania	1.50
Australia	1.50	Italy	1.50	Spain	1.50	Saudi Arabia	1.50
Bahamas	1.50	Jordan	1.50	South Africa	1.50	Senegal	1.50
Bahrain	1.50	Kuwait	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Singapore	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Lebanon	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	Sri Lanka	1.50
Belize	1.50	Lithuania	1.50	Taiwan	1.50	Tanzania	1.50
Bolivia	1.50	Madagascar	1.50	Thailand	1.50	Togo	1.50
Bosnia	1.50	Mali	1.50	Turkey	1.50	Tunisia	1.50
Brazil	1.50	Morocco	1.50	U.A.E.	1.50	Uganda	1.50
Bulgaria	1.50	Netherlands	1.50	U.S.A.	1.50	Ukraine	1.50
Cameroon	1.50	Nigeria	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50		

Botha, in Europe, Stresses Peace Policy

LISBON — Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa, in a clear reference to Cuban troops in Angola, urged Tuesday the removal of foreign influences from southern Africa, saying that they blocked peace and independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

He said his recent peace negotiations with neighboring countries showed the peoples of southern Africa wanted "peace, progress and stability."

Speaking on the first day of a European tour, Mr. Botha said, "Our resolve must be not to allow outside forces to make a battlefield of our subcontinent."

South Africa, which rules South-West Africa in defiance of the

United Nations, has said it will not withdraw from the territory until Cuban troops leave Angola. But Angola says the troops are in Angola to protect it from South African incursions and guerrilla activity.

Mr. Botha thanked the Portuguese government for its help in bringing about its peace treaty in March with Mozambique.

Prime Minister Mario Soares told Mr. Botha he believed development in southern Africa would follow Namibian independence and despite ideological differences there were possibilities for cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Botha leaves Portugal on Thursday. Details of his visits to Switzerland, Belgium, Britain, West Germany and France have

not been released because of security fears and to discourage demonstrations.

■ **Visit Seen as Bid for Approval**
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Johannesburg:

Mr. Botha has indicated that he hopes through his visits to win some recognition for recent moves he has made to establish peace with South Africa's black-governed neighbors and to introduce nominal reforms at home.

It is the first official visit to Western Europe by a South African prime minister in 20 years and the most comprehensive since the National Party, which represents the Afrikaners, the country's dominant white group, came to power 36 years ago.

In mid-February, South Africa and Angola signed an agreement committing the Angolans to curb the activities of South-West African insurgents, in return for a withdrawal of South African forces in their country.

On March 16, Mr. Botha signed an accord with President Samora Machel of Mozambique obliging the Mozambican leader to withhold military support for the African National Congress, the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting apartheid. In return, South Africa agreed to stop backing anti-Machel guerrillas in Mozambique. The European tour is depicted by some South African commentators as a kind of endorsement of these moves, although it is widely acknowledged that, alone, they do not satisfy outside demands that South Africa grant its black majority a meaningful political role.

South African officials have given few details on the likely contents of Mr. Botha's discussions with European leaders, among them Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. Both these nations have been involved in protracted efforts to achieve a settlement of the war in South-West Africa.

France has not agreed to receive Mr. Botha officially. He will, however, lay the foundation stone at a cemetery in Picardy commemorating South African war dead. A French junior minister is to attend the ceremony.

■ **UN Unit Attacks Botha Hosts**

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on Tuesday accused West European governments of open collaboration with South Africa for inviting Prime Minister Botha to visit their countries. United Press International reported from the United Nations in New York on Tuesday.

It also warned them against supplying arms to South Africa and, in a statement, urged the public in the host countries to "take appropriate action to demonstrate its abhorrence of the Botha regime."



AMERICA'S TRIBUTE — The casket of the Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam War as it was carried into the amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington for a Memorial Day ceremony. President Ronald Reagan bestowed the Medal of Honor on the Unknown Soldier before the burial service took place on Monday. Page 3.

U.S. Sends Missiles, Refueling Plane to Saudis

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration confirmed Tuesday that it was providing 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and inflight refueling capability to Saudi Arabia because of "escalation" in the Gulf war.

The missiles have been flown to Saudi Arabia and are being turned over immediately to Saudi forces, the State Department said.

It said President Ronald Reagan signed an order Tuesday exercising his emergency powers to supply the shoulder-fired missiles without submitting the sale for congressional approval.

A U.S. training team is on the ground to instruct the Saudi military in the use of the heat-seeking missiles, the State Department said.

A U.S. Air Force KC-10 airborne tanker has been assigned to meet the Saudi request for inflight refueling to extend the range of its F-15 jet fighters, the announcement said.

U.S. military personnel will operate the tanker, Alan Romberg, a department spokesman, said. He said that the administration did not plan to report the resupply of the airborne tanker to Congress under the War Powers Act.

The law allows the president to waive a rule requiring 30 days for Congress to consider such sales if he considers such a move a matter of national security.

While the shipment had been expected since the middle of last week, the numbers of missiles and launchers were doubled at the last minute after U.S. evaluation of defense requirements for installations in eastern Saudi Arabia, officials said.

Meanwhile, the UN Security Council was expected to continue debate on Tuesday on a drive by Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf nations to condemn Iraq for attacks on neutral ships.

State Department officials said the U.S. speech would make clear that Washington supports Arab opposition to Iraq's attacks on noncombatant shipping outside the war-danger zones in the Gulf previously declared by Iraq and Iran.

[At the United Nations, Bahrain's foreign minister, Sheikh Mohammed bin Mubarak al-Khalifa, called Monday for new efforts to end the war. He said "some influential states are still calling at a distance for a stop to this war, without taking serious steps to halt it," Reuters reported.]

The Reagan administration is reserving its decision about how to vote on the Arabs' UN resolution until the authors agree on its final form, officials said.

The United States is expected to support the Arab position, which may be amended in the next day or two to make it less one-sided against Iraq.

In the ground war, administration sources said that a further buildup of Iranian forces along the line of confrontation with Iraq has been noted in the past few weeks.

But they said that U.S. intelligence has obtained no clear-cut indication that a major attack is imminent.

Foreign Minister Muhammad

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Debt Rescheduling: For Third World Day of Judgment Is Only Postponed

This is the second of two articles on the world debt crisis.

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The huge reschedulings of Third World debt since 1982 achieved the primary goal of preventing a rupture in payments from setting off an international banking crisis. But those rescue packages only postponed the debtors' burden — they did nothing to solve the problem.

With interest rates now rising, adding heavily to the debt burden at least two years before officials thought it would, policy-makers are beginning to deal with the fundamental problem that the debt is simply too big for the developing countries to repay.

"Simple rescheduling alone will not provide permanent financial relief," said Edward Neufeld, chief economist of Royal Bank of Canada, "they are only giving some breathing space by putting off the problems into 1985 and beyond."

As Mr. Neufeld wrote in a report for the Institute for International Finance, which was created recently by the major international banks to share and analyze data about the debt situation: "Relief must involve the transformation of existing debt into equity."

This could involve, for example, exchanging Mexican loans into shares in Pemex, the state petroleum company. An alternative to this, he said, would be permanent reduction in the debt servicing burden of existing loans through easier terms, and write-offs by creditors.

A few figures from his report tell the story.

In 1982, when the debt crisis first emerged, the major debtor countries were scheduled to pay \$65.5 billion in interest and principal payments to banks — an amount equal to a crippling 45 percent of their exports of goods and services. By 1983, the reschedulings reduced

NEWS ANALYSIS

this debt-service ratio to a more manageable 22 percent.

But by 1988, Mr. Neufeld estimated, the maturing of the rescheduled debt and the medium-term debt contracted before the crisis will lift the debt-service payments to \$91.7 billion and boost the debt-service ratio back up to 44 percent.

Mr. Neufeld's calculations are based on the relatively optimistic assumptions that annual economic growth in the industrialized countries, adjusted for inflation, will be 2.7 percent; that developing countries will have annual export growth of 9.3 percent; and, most critically, that falling interest rates will put the base lending rate (the London interbank offered rate for six-month Eurodollars) down to 7 1/2 percent by 1987.

So far this year, the base lending rate, or Libor, which had been expected to be dropping during the early stages of the business recovery in the United States, has risen about 2 1/2 percentage points to 12 1/2 percent from the January low of 9 3/4 percent. Each percentage-point increase adds about \$4 bil-

lion to the gross debt payments of developing countries, the International Monetary Fund estimates.

The figures that predict this coming crisis are not new. What is new is the growing willingness of commercial banks, which hold an estimated \$412 billion of the \$768 billion owed by developing countries, to discuss the need to do more to contribute to a solution to the problem, rather than just postpone the crisis.

Government officials in the industrialized countries are also becoming increasingly aware that the handling of the issue as a financial problem — such as the imposition of austerity measures by the International Monetary Fund — risks losing sight of the political ramifications and the threat to social stability, particularly in Latin America.

Officials of governments allied with the United States have recently expressed relief at indications that the State Department is now taking a greater interest in the debt question. To these officials, such concern raises hopes that the narrow perspective the Treasury Department has imposed will soon be modified, if not supplanted.

But it is still uncertain if the search for solutions will produce specific measures to ease the debt burden of the developing countries. There appear to be two critical constraints. The first is that whatever relief is applied must not be automatic — applied across the board to all borrowers — but selective.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Compromise Is Rejected By IG Metall

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Negotiations to resolve the West German metal industry dispute over a 35-hour workweek collapsed Tuesday after the union rejected an employers' offer for a 38-hour week for shift workers.

Ernst Eisenmann, Stuttgart regional chief of the IG Metall union, announced that the third round of talks in Ludwigsburg had failed to settle the dispute.

He called the employers' compromise offer, which would affect 14 to 15 percent of the union membership, "unsuitable" and said it would not reduce unemployment.

"There was no possibility to reach agreement over a standard workweek of less than 40 hours and more than 35 hours," Mr. Eisenmann said.

He ruled out resuming the talks this week or next week.

Hans-Peter Stuhl, chief negotiator for the employers, said his position took a step toward "reaching a solution in the tariff conflict" by offering negotiable wage increases valid until the end of 1985 and an installment plan for cutting work hours for certain groups of workers that would have affected 20 percent of the region's work force.

Mr. Stuhl said employers also upheld their offer of early retirement at age 58, which would affect 7 percent of the metal workers. In return, he said, the union was asked to agree to a 40-hour workweek for all other metal workers until 1988.

More than 300,000 metalworkers were idle as Volkswagen joined the automakers closed by the country's biggest labor conflict in six years.

Sixteen metalworking plants in the state of Hesse announced plans to lock out 26,300 workers starting Wednesday.

The regional branch of the trade union federation DGB, which incorporates West Germany's 17 individual unions and their eight million members, retaliated by calling on 150,000 Hesse unionists to stage solidarity strikes and demonstrations.

The Hesse state constitution describes lockouts as illegal, but the West German federal labor court has previously refused to bar such actions.

The 2.5-million-member IG Metall metal workers union asked a Frankfurt court to hand down an injunction against the lockouts. The court was scheduled to convene Wednesday to rule on the suit.

About 95,000 Volkswagen workers at six plants began a forced vacation early Tuesday which will last through the week, a spokesman in Wolfsburg said.

"We're not getting paid. It's not logistically possible to continue production," the spokesman said.

Figures supplied by the employers' association listed about 320,000 metalworkers affected by strikes, lockouts and layoffs.

GOP Makes O'Neill a Reluctant Star

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They're calling the exclusive TV tapes "Tip's Greatest Hits," and among a select group of viewers, its ratings are running off the charts.

The collection of vignettes from the U.S. House of Representatives floor debates over the last few months consists of scenes in which House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, is shown overruling, ignoring, insulting or denouncing assorted Republicans.

Put together by the GOP leadership for private showings to House Republicans, the tape has had an electric effect. Whatever else Mr. O'Neill may achieve in the 98th Congress, he has molded the House Republicans — a farago of conflicting philosophies and elating ambitions — into a unit held tight by disdain for Tip O'Neill.

From politely partisan Hamilton Fish Jr., a liberal Rockefeller Republican from New York, to rambunctious rightist Newt Gingrich, a Reaganite from Georgia, the 166 members of the majority are "quite firmly united," according to Mr. Fish.

Starting with Minority Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the Republicans have agreed that they should be more combative toward Mr. O'Neill and the Democrats. That consensus represents a victory for Mr. Gingrich and a group of his junior allies who believe, as Mr. Gingrich puts it, that "we weren't elected by people who want us to try to get along with Tip O'Neill."

The basic Republican complaint is that Mr. O'Neill has taken advantage of his 102-vote Democratic majority to ride roughshod over GOP members and to bury their favorite legislation, including a balanced-budget amendment, school prayer and several crime-control bills.

This week the Republicans will unveil television advertisements which may use TV tapes of Mr. O'Neill in action. Such a move would infuriate House Democrats, who have passed a rule that is supposed to bar any House incumbent from using the TV tapes in advertisements.

It was Mr. Gingrich and his allied junior Republicans who recognized the potential political power of the national audience watching daily House debates over the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network. They began to use the TV stage to carry their frustration against Mr. O'Neill directly to the people.

Some senior Republicans, including Mr. Michel, were plainly uncomfortable with Mr. Gingrich's group. For awhile, it looked as if the GOP was heading toward a major party split between the Gingrich group and the Michel moderates.

Many House Democrats urged Mr. O'Neill not to get in the middle of that fray, but after Mr. Gingrich



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

delivered a House speech attacking, among others, the speaker's closest friend, Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, Mr. O'Neill acted.

First he changed a rule to allow the TV cameras to show that almost nobody was present during the daily period when the Republicans deliver some of their most impassioned attacks.

The Republicans were furious. A climactic scene on the "Greatest Hits" tape shows Representative Robert S. Walker of Pennsylvania when he learns in mid-speech that the cameras have begun showing the empty seats. "It is my understanding," he said in shocked tones, "that the cameras are panning the chamber demonstrating

that no one is here in the chamber to listen to the remarks."

To many viewers that was humorous, but the House Republicans found it no laughing matter, particularly since Mr. O'Neill refused to extend the camera-panning to regular legislative sessions where Democrats, too, frequently talk at length to empty chairs.

A week later, Mr. O'Neill exacerbated things by leaving his rostrum to come down into the well of the House for a stinging attack on Mr. Gingrich — an outburst that ended when the House speaker himself was ruled out of order.

Mr. Gingrich left the podium that day to a standing ovation by Republicans.

"I am just not the kind of person who seeks confrontation," explained Mr. Fish later. "But as I watch what has happened this year, I can see that confrontation is effective. Those of us who were not inclined to confrontation have now discovered that pressure, and tough pressure, is the way to get results."

Henry J. Hyde, a conservative Republican of Illinois, thinks it is playing well to the public. "Here you have Tip sitting up there like an emperor on his throne, lord of all he surveys, and there's a mosquito buzzing around his ear," he said. "For all his might and power, he can't get rid of the mosquito, and it's driving him crazy!"

Among other things, Mr. Fish said, the constant Republican speeches before the television cameras on crime control sparked a Democratic promise to move forward with a bail reform bill.



British Miners Clash With Police in Yorkshire

Arthur Scargill, leader of the striking coal miners, approaching police at a coking plant near Sheffield in Yorkshire on Tuesday. There were several clashes as miners tried to prevent trucks from delivering coal. At least 41 policemen and 28 pickets were injured and 82 people arrested.

Bush Condemns Soviet Policies At NATO Meeting

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush attacked the Soviet Union Tuesday for building up military power, violating human rights and blurring "a trail of adventurism" in the Third World.

Opening a three-day NATO foreign ministers' meeting, Mr. Bush spelled out U.S. disengagement with the 1970s era of East-West détente but reaffirmed the West's readiness for a constructive dialogue with the Kremlin.

Beyond Europe, "the trail of Soviet adventurism — from Asia to Africa to Latin America — poses a threat to the independence and territorial integrity of sovereign states," he said.

At an earlier press conference, the NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, said he would oppose extending NATO's defensive area into the Gulf because it could weaken the forces assigned to defend Europe. "The alliance as such will not intervene" in the Gulf, he said.

INSIDE

■ Jesse L. Jackson visited Mexico and assailed President Reagan's Latin policies. Page 3.

■ France and West Germany will jointly honor war dead at the Verdun battlefield. Page 5.

■ France's leader of the far right, hoping to win a place in the political arena, prepares for European elections. Page 5.

■ The English have their honors list, the French wear ribbons and the Americans have the honorary degree. Page 7.

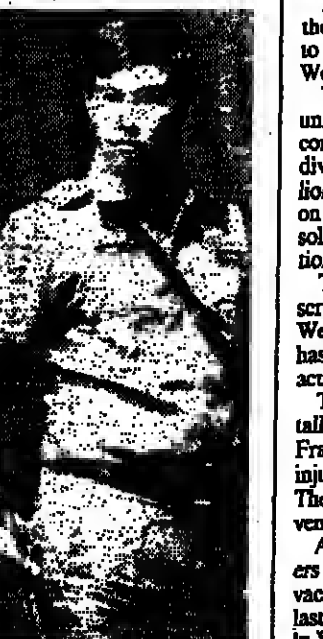
BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. and Japan disclosed a package of measures to open Japan's financial markets somewhat. Page 9.

■ AB Volvo's profit before taxes in the first quarter more than doubled from a year earlier, but sales fell 8 percent. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Reporter William Branigan visited the old prison near Hanoi and dined in a French restaurant — not listed in Michelin. Page 2.



Mario Lazaga, a witness in the Aquino probe, holding the weapon that killed the Philippines opposition leader. Page 2.

U.S. Ignored Israel in Sending Missiles to Saudis

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—In recent years, U.S. administrations pondering policy decisions have repeatedly been faced with choosing between Israeli and Saudi concerns.

This time, the Reagan administration took little time to decide to proceed with the shipment of 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Riyadh. It asserted that the Saudis needed the portable weapons immediately to help defend their shipping and oil fields against possible aerial attacks by Iran.

Israel quickly announced its opposition to the shipments, saying that the missiles could be readily shifted for use against them, and could possibly fall into the hands of terrorists.

In the past, Israel and its U.S. supporters have succeeded in getting the administration to drop or sharply modify proposed arms shipments to the Saudis by just such arguments. But on this occasion, they knew that the administration had them over a barrel. A crisis at hand over oil and the survivability of the Saudi government would take precedence over fears of future hostilities.

Also, the administration was careful to limit its decision to 400 Stingers, a number reasonably applicable to shoreline defense, and not to seek again to ship 1,200 missiles, a number that could have wider applications.

There was little Israel or its congressional backers could do to stop the shipment of the Stingers. The law would prevent Ronald Reagan to cite national security and waive a 30-day period for Congress to consider the sale. But left unresolved is the question of the compatibility of U.S. and Israeli interests in the Gulf area.

Essentially, officials said, the argument boils down to this:

The administration believes that Saudi Arabia, as the keystone of the Western position in the Gulf, should get almost whatever arms it requests.

The Israelis counter that the Saudis are a very weak reed for American policy and that if they were to use these arms at all, it would more likely be against Israel than against Iran or an Arab state.

There was always some tension between these views. The first major test came in 1978 when the Carter administration wanted to sell the Saudis more than 50 F-15 fighter-bombers.

NEWS ANALYSIS

After a good deal of pulling and hauling, it was agreed to sell the F-15s, but without bomb racks and extra fuel tanks that could facilitate their possible use in offensive operations against Israel.

As late as 1979, this was all manageable, since the United States and Israel both supported Iran as the keystone to security and stability in the Gulf. But once the Islamic fundamentalists took control of Iran, first the Carter administration and then the Reagan team shifted the focus of American interests to Saudi Arabia.

Even then, the United States and Israel shared some important common interests in the Gulf region. Neither liked Iraq—Israel because it was a potential major military adversary, and the United States because it was considered a haven for terrorists.

But neither government wanted to lose contact completely with the Tehran government. Iran, with its strategic geographic position and resources, is still the long-term prize of the Gulf. So, as Israel kept the lines open by secret arms sales to Tehran, the administration looked the other way.

This common interest was reinforced when Iraq attacked Iran in September 1980 and appeared on the verge of victory. But as Iran began to turn the tide on the battlefield and to challenge U.S. interests and friends in the area, officials noted, the Reagan administration decided to "tilt" its policy somewhat toward Iraq.

This difference, too, was manageable. Israeli officials readily acknowledged that they were helping Iran to prolong the war and to see the two potential Israeli adversaries drain each other in prolonged conflict. Many administration officials agreed that the U.S. interest in the war was that both sides should lose.

But Israel and the United States began to part company on any Gulf issue touching on Saudi Arabia. That was the major irritant.

From the beginning of the Reagan administration's tenure, leading officials have seen Riyadh as a strategic centerpiece not only in the Gulf but in the Middle East as a whole. It was to be the moderate Arab state that, along with Israel, would become the basis of a cooperative Arab-Israeli alliance against the Soviet Union and the middleman in peace negotiations between Arabs and Israel.

To Israeli leaders, this reflected a fundamental misreading of the Saudis. The Saudis, as they saw them, would take no chances anywhere, either for the United States in the Gulf or for peace in the Middle East. The Saudis, the Israelis argued, would always look for another way out, stalling or offering money to potential opponents.

Seen from Israel, if Washington is serious about wanting to keep the Gulf open to shipping, it must be prepared to set itself with Western Europe and not wait for the Saudis. And as the Israelis see it, if Washington wants to keep the friendly house of Fahd in power in Saudi Arabia, Washington must see that selling arms will not do the job.

Attacks Said to Affect Kuwait's Oil Exports

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

KUWAIT—The air attacks by Iran and Iraq on ships in the Gulf has begun to affect oil exports from Kuwait, the most geographically vulnerable of the Gulf nations, according to oil industry sources in the region.

Kuwaiti officials sought Monday to play down the impact on Kuwait's oil production of Japan's announcement Saturday that it was restricting vessels with Japanese crews from visiting ports in Kuwait and northern Saudi Arabia because of the attacks on neutral vessels. On Sunday, Sweden's major tanker operator, Salen Tanker, and an American-based company, Caltex Petroleum, said they would follow the Japanese example.

Non-Western foreign diplomats and oil industry sources here agreed that Japan's decision was not in itself that harmful to Kuwait's oil or shipping. They also agreed with Kuwaiti officials that Kuwait's oil-dominated economy had not yet been hurt substantially by the Iran-Iraq war, which started in September 1980. But, they added, the recent intensification of attacks on tankers has lessened confidence in the security of the northern Gulf waters and was beginning to affect Kuwait's oil business.

The industry sources said that Taiwan, which has a 100,000-bar-

rel-per-day contract with Kuwait, had postponed a scheduled loading of crude oil in early June.

Japan's Mitsui Corp. has decided to suspend a contract to pick up two loads of naphtha in June. Mitsui was the charterer of the Chemical Venture, a Liberian-registered tanker attacked late last week by Iran in retaliation for an Iraqi air raid on four tankers near Kharg Island, the Iranian oil terminal.

British Petroleum, the sources said, had also tentatively decided to cancel an oil pickup in late June. And Italy was weighing postponing a naphtha shipment, the sources said.

After the attack on the Chemical Venture, the Lloyd's insurance rates for ships sailing to Kuwait were raised to 1 percent of the cargo value, up from 0.25 percent. This adds about 30 cents to the cost of a barrel of Kuwaiti crude, which has been selling for about \$29 a barrel, industry sources said.

Since Kuwait sells more than half of the 21.5 million tons of the crude oil it exports on the spot market, its sales can be affected by even marginal price changes, oil industry sources asserted.

Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa, Kuwait's oil and finance minister, said in an interview that the Japanese decision would have "no impact whatsoever" on Kuwait's oil exports or on its economy.



A photo taken at the time of the hijacking shows a dead terrorist behind the windshield and Israeli guards around the vehicle. This is not one of the photos published on Tuesday.

Paper Says Arens Saw Hijackers Alive

United Press International

JERUSALEM—An Israeli newspaper charged Tuesday that Defense Minister Moshe Arens saw two Palestinian hijackers being taken off an Israeli bus alive before they were beaten and killed last month by security forces.

The newspaper, Hadothot, and its photographer, Alex Levak, whose picture of a captured hijack-

er broke open the case, disputed a statement by Mr. Arens that he and other Defense Ministry officials were not in the area when the two hijackers were beaten.

The Defense Ministry announced Monday that a commission of inquiry had determined that two of the four hijackers were captured alive and then killed by security men.

The Israeli censor had prevented the publication of Mr. Levak's pictures since the hijacking April 11. The pictures included a published six-frame sequence showing:

- Wounded taken off the bus.
- Passengers being led away (frames 2, 3 and 4).
- Mr. Arens looking at the bus.
- A captured hijacker alive.

Mr. Levak said that he had shot the six frames in less than a minute while standing next to the defense minister and his party.

"It can't be that they did not see what I saw," Mr. Levak said. The Ma'ariv newspaper also published a picture of the second hijacker being led away.

The night of the hijacking, Mr. Arens went to the Gaza Strip and personally refused the hijackers' demands to exchange the 35 passengers for 500 Palestinian prisoners.

The defense minister, however, said on Israeli television Monday night that he and Chief of Staff Moshe Levi were not at the site when the beating deaths occurred, adding, "If we had known we would not have had to wait for a commission of inquiry in order to investigate these events."

Opposition Party Wins 57 Seats in Egypt's Assembly

United Press International

CAIRO—The rightist New Wafd Party captured 51.1 percent of the national vote and 57 seats in Egypt's parliament, according to complete official results. The outcome raises the likelihood of a viable opposition for the first time since the overthrow of the monarchy 32 years ago.

The interior minister, Hassan Abu Basha, said that President Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party won 72.9 percent of the votes Sunday, giving it 391 of the 448 elected seats in the People's Assembly. A further 10 deputies are appointed by the president.

Three other opposition parties failed to gain 8 percent of the vote, which is a legal prerequisite for entering parliament.

Officials said two persons, including a Socialist candidate, were killed during polling, and the body of a Wafd party candidate, who was abducted Sunday, was found Monday. The government said he died of a heart attack.

Opposition parties claimed that there was widespread fraud and intimidation during voting. But Mr. Abu Basha said the violence "took place in 23 polling stations out of a total of 23,000 stations, which is a 0.1 percent." He said, "They were quickly brought under control and did not affect the safety of the election process."

Parties Want Conclusion by Aquino Panel

Philippine Opposition Is Unanimous on Probe

New York Times Service

MANILA—Opposition parties called Tuesday for an early conclusion to the investigation into the assassination last fall of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a federation of opposition groupings, unanimously approved a resolution condemning the murder of Mr. Aquino and demanding speedy results from the probe, which is being carried out by a special commission.

"It is the sentiment of the united opposition," said the federation's leader, Salvador H. Laurel, "that the commission not drag its feet on the Aquino probe."

The opposition parties were holding their first meeting since the National Assembly elections May 14, in which they captured a third of the seats from the New Society Movement of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

It was learned from commission sources that the probe into the Aug. 21, 1983, murder is almost finished and that a report would be issued in the next few months.

The board's chairman, retired Appeals Court Justice Corazon Juliano Agrava, and a panel of lawyers were scheduled to leave Wednesday for Los Angeles to hear Filipino exiles who have volunteered information on an alleged plot against the late opposition leader. Five American newsmen who covered Mr. Aquino's return from the United States will also testify.

The board sat for seven hours Tuesday to hear testimony from the last of Mr. Aquino's five military escorts at the time he was assassinated. Constable Mario Lazaga supported the version of the slaying that was first put forward by General Prospero Olivas, the chief military investigator.

According to the escort, Mr. Aquino was killed by a man disguised as an airport cleaner, who rushed into the secured area at the Manila airport runway, got between the soldiers and shot the opposition leader in the back of the head.

Constable Lazaga claimed not to recall anything that was said on the airplane stairs as Mr. Aquino descended. The fact-finding commission has placed great weight on a conversation in Philippine dialects that was picked up by the microphones of foreign broadcasters covering the arrival. The conversation suggests that an order to shoot Mr. Aquino was given at the stairway a moment before the killing.

164 Winners Proclaimed

The Commission on Elections Tuesday said 164 winners had been proclaimed in the National Assembly vote. 96 from the ruling party, 61 from opposition groups and seven independents, United Press International reported in Manila.

Changes of fraud and terrorism by several candidates delayed final proclamations for 19 other seats while the commission holds hearings on the races.

U.S. Missiles Sent to Saudis

(Continued from Page 1)

Ghazali bin Shafie of Malaysia, which is a member of a mediation committee of Islamic states, said a meeting will be held in Saudi Arabia beginning June 9 to discuss a plan to place neutral troops along the border to halt the fighting.

Washington sources noted that it would take a change of heart in Iran to make such a plan practical and that no such shift is in sight.

Khomeini Warns U.S.

President Ali Khomeini of Iran pledged Tuesday to fight any U.S. military intervention in the Gulf and said Arab states that do not remain neutral risk retaliation. The Associated Press reported from Manama, Bahrain.

"If the Americans are prepared to sink in the depths of the Gulf waters for nothing, thousands of miles away from their country, then let them come," he told Iranian troops at the port town of Bandar Abbas, near the Strait of Hormuz.

"What sort of bullying is this that the ships of a government from thousands of miles away move to the home territory of other nations under the pretext of preserving vital interests?"

He said: "With their faith, motivation and divine power, our people will resist them and will fight."

In his speech, reported by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, he said that Gulf Arab states will be regarded as neutral if they do not provide assistance to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

"However, a neighbor that wants to deliver a blow to us is more dangerous than outsiders," he said, "and we should confront that danger."

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Sets Terms on N-Weapons Use

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches)—President Konstantin U. Chernenko pledged in a letter published Tuesday never to use nuclear or chemical weapons against West Germany or any other country as long as they refused to station such weapons on their soil.

Mr. Chernenko made his pledge in a letter to Petra Kelly, a Greens leader, who wrote to the Soviet leader and to the Reagan administration to ask what their conditions would be for not using chemical and nuclear weapons.

"The conditions, as we see it, boil down actually to one: on no account should the Federal Republic of Germany ever become a bridgehead for the preparation and perpetration of aggression against the U.S.S.R. and its Socialist allies with the use of the means of warfare which you mention or other ones. This way your country can be fully assured that nothing threatens it," he said. (AP, UPI)

Managua Attack on Rebels Reported

MANAGUA (AP)—Nicaraguan troops mounted a major attack against CIA-backed rebels last week in northern Nicaragua, killing about 200 insurgents, a military source said Tuesday.

At least 30 government soldiers were killed in the fighting Wednesday and Thursday over a wide area at San Jose de Bocay, a town in Jinotega province about 110 miles (about 180 kilometers) north of the capital, the source said. He said the battle was the biggest yet with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, a Honduran-based rebel group.

About 1,800 troops using Soviet-made artillery were involved, said the source, who asked that his name not be used for security reasons. Heavy fighting continued in the area Tuesday, he said, but he gave no further details.

High Court to Rule in U.S. Draft Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Tuesday to rule on the validity of the government's former policy of pressuring young men for failing to register for the draft only if they publicized their resistance.

The case involves David Alan Wayne, 23, of Pasadena, California, who contends that his free-speech rights were violated by the government's "selective prosecution." He has yet to stand trial. The court's decision probably will affect less than 20 draft-registration resisters.

In other matters, the court rejected the appeal of a British businessman who was denied U.S. citizenship because he was a homosexual. It also agreed to decide whether the weekly magazine The Nation violated federal copyright law by printing information from former President Gerald R. Ford's memoirs before his book was published in 1979.

The court also barred Arizona authorities from imposing a death penalty on a convicted murderer who was sentenced to life in prison because a judge mistakenly thought state law barred capital punishment in the case.

EC Official Urges Better Wine Figures

BRUSSELS (AP)—The European Community's effort to control its glutted wine market is being undermined by unreliable supply figures from member countries, the EC farm commissioner said Tuesday.

Paul Dalsager, speaking at an informal meeting of EC agriculture ministers in Angers, France, called for the creation of a special task force to study the wine problem and to recommend corrective measures. A copy of Mr. Dalsager's remarks was released in Brussels.

Earlier this month, the French agriculture secretary, René Souchet, blamed the wine glut in part on a "scandalous underestimation" of wine production in Italy. Mr. Dalsager said earlier this month that about 60 percent of the estimated 680 million liter (150 million gallon) wine surplus in the EC is in Italy.

Zhao Leaves on Trip to West Europe

BEIJING (UPI)—Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang left Tuesday on his first visit to Western Europe, an 18-day trip that will take him to France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy.

At an airport news conference, Mr. Zhao said he expected to discuss a wide range of issues with European leaders, including increased trade and technological cooperation and world peace.

Libyans Vow to Form Suicide Squad

LONDON (Reuters)—Libyan people's congresses have vowed to form suicide squads to destroy sabotage and assassination attempts allegedly set up in neighboring Sudan, according to JANA, the Libyan official news agency.

A JANA broadcast monitored in London said Monday that the campaign had been organized by President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan under U.S.-British and Israeli direction.

Ian Paisley Rejects Dublin Invitation

BELFAST (Combined Dispatches)—The Rev. Ian Paisley, Northern Ireland's most prominent opponent of unity with the Irish Republic, says he has turned down an invitation to attend President Ronald Reagan's address to a joint session of the Irish parliament.

Mr. Reagan arrives in Ireland on Friday for a three-day visit. Mr. Paisley said Monday it was "the height of hypocrisy" for Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland to pretend that normal relations existed with Northern Ireland by inviting him.

In Galway, Ireland, alumni of the National University of Ireland, in a voice vote, urged the school's governing board Monday to abandon plans to award Mr. Reagan an honorary doctor of laws degree. Speakers objected to U.S. policies on Central America and nuclear arms. (Reuters, AP)

Reagan Predicts Successful Olympics

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (AP)—President Reagan, in a pep talk to American athletes hoping to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, said Tuesday that "the games are moving forward and they will be successful" despite the Soviet-led boycott of the Games.

On the eve of Mr. Reagan's trip, the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda said he wanted to "grab a victory at the Games at any price for political aims." In his remarks, prepared for a speech to American athletes at the U.S. training center here, the president made the same charge against the Soviet Union.

"It is unfortunate that not all nations will be represented at the games," he said. "I hope you realize, however, that the success of the Olympics and your personal success in the games in no way depend on political machinations of powerbrokers in less-than-free countries."

Gromyko Rebuffs Query on Sakharov

MOSCOW (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko told Australia's foreign minister Tuesday that Moscow would not be instructed by outsiders how to deal with Andrei M. Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist.

The Australian minister, William Hayden, said that Mr. Gromyko, visibly irritated, had refused a request for information on Mr. Sakharov's health.

Mr. Hayden said he expressed concern about the case of Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, and asked about their present condition during the last of four rounds of talks with Mr. Gromyko. Mr. Sakharov, 63, began a hunger strike May 2 to press for his wife to be allowed medical treatment abroad. There has been no news of his whereabouts or health for three weeks.

Soviet General Seen as Rebel Victim

NEW DELHI (NYT)—A senior Soviet general died in Afghanistan this month when his helicopter was shot down near the Panjshir Valley by Modern rebels. Western diplomats said he was Tuesday.

He was not identified. Informants said the incident occurred about May 5. If true, this would be the highest-ranking Soviet casualty in the current campaign in the Panjshir Valley.

For the Record

Lord Carrington, who will become the secretary-general of NATO next month, said Tuesday the door to dialogue with the Soviet Union was open. In a message published by The Times of London, the former British foreign secretary also said the Western allies would never use any weapons except in response to attack. (Reuters)

The 10 Leaders of Comecon, the Soviet bloc's economic alliance, will hold their first summit meeting in 13 years on June 12, a Soviet official said Tuesday in Moscow. (AP)

The trial of two men accused of fraud in the Hitler diaries case, Konrad Kujawski and Gerd Heidemann, will open in Hamburg Aug. 21, a lawyer for one of the defendants said Tuesday. (Reuters)

A retired Portuguese industry chief, Rogério Baptista da Cunha Cunha e Sa, 63, was shot and killed Tuesday in Lisbon and the leftist guerrilla group, FP-25, claimed responsibility. (Reuters)

Sikh extremists killed seven persons Tuesday, including two soldiers, in a new wave of attacks in India's Punjab state, authorities said. More than 300 have been killed in the state in the past three months. The Sikhs are seeking greater political and religious autonomy.

DGZ 1983 – A Successful Year of Wholesale Banking.

Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank – (DGZ) has once again achieved good results in 1983. Total assets increased by DM 14 billion (= 5.1%) to over DM 29 billion. Income from interest differentials and commissions improved considerably.

The Bank continued to strengthen its position in international wholesale banking—specializing in syndications of public issues and private placements. DGZ offers a broad range of Eurofinancing capabilities as well as foreign exchange and money market services through a full-service branch and a wholly-owned subsidiary, both in Luxembourg.

Financial Highlights 1983	DM million
Balance Sheet Total	29,272
Due from Credit Institutions	9,881
Debentures and Bonds	4,688
Receivable from Non-Bank Clients	13,323
Fixed Assets	135
Deposits from Credit Institutions	9,613
Deposits from Non-Bank Clients	1,015
Own Debentures in Circulation	16,990
Capital and Published Reserves	505
Net Profit	24



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'We Will Never Forget' — A Story of Vietnam

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Barry Ford and Melvin Green met in Marine Corps boot camp at Parris Island, South Carolina, became best buddies, were assigned to the same artillery unit and went off in 1966 to fight a war together in Southeast Asia. Mr. Ford was 20 and Mr. Green was 19. They had grand plans.

Monday, as the black-skirted caisson rumbled down Henry Bacon Drive carrying the flag-draped coffin of the Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam War to Arlington National Cemetery, Mr. Ford, bobbing but still erect, was present. Mr. Green was not.

He did not come home alive. His name is chiseled on panel 11E of the Vietnam Memorial, bracketed by Michael G. Gibbs and James W. Hamilton Jr., who doubtless have their own stories.

"This is the last journey," said Mr. Ford, his hand over his heart and his eyes on the slow-moving caisson. "You always want to be kind of slow, unless you're suffering."

Mr. Ford knows a thing or two about suffering.

The first time he saw incoming rocket fire he did not know enough to dive for cover, and he was hit by a rocket flying straight at him. He was hit in the chest, and he was hit in the head. He was hit in the chest, and he was hit in the head. He was hit in the chest, and he was hit in the head.

He stayed in Vietnam despite his injury, against the advice of his gunnery sergeant. He was a corporal, the radio chief of Kilo Battery, 4th Battalion, 12th Marines, 3d Division. His best buddy, Mr. Green, a lance corporal, had been transferred to another unit.

Soon after his concussion, on a late afternoon in early May 1967, "some guys came up and asked for me, and they said Melvin had been shot." It is a hard story for Mr. Ford to tell. He puts his hand to his heart and says, "It hurts."

Two months later, mortar fire shattered his left knee and the hand that covered it as he lay curled in a trench under fire. That was July 6, 1967. Five days later, doped up and half-delirious, he arrived at Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington. "What brought you here?" asked the doctor. "Charlie sent me," said Mr. Ford.

Monday was Mr. Ford's day of remembrance of wars past. And of friends past. Before the parade, he limped down the wide-open V of the Vietnam Memorial. He had been there before, but returned for Memorial Day to touch Mr. Green's name on panel 11E.

"I used to go to see his mother after I got out of the hospital," he said. "But it seemed like I was hurting her when I'd see her — both me and Melvin born on the same day [a year apart] and such good friends and looking so much alike."

"Melvin and I used to talk about plans we

had when we got back. We were going to start a business together, be each other's best man ... pretty naive plans. Somebody's going to get hurt when you go into a war zone. We were very optimistic."

"To me he's a hero. He really believed in his country, maybe even more than I did." Mr. Ford, in an olive-green shirt and a Marine-issue cap, limped back up the memorial's V past the dozens of vets who would say, "Hello, Marine!" past the humming babies and murmuring tourists and the wreaths, propped against the black marble, announcing solemnly, "We Will Never Forget."

Mr. Ford grew up near Capitol Hill. He wanted a career in the Marines. But the corps retired him after the second injury and the second Purple Heart, when it was apparent he could never go into combat again. Since 1969, he has worked for the U.S. Postal Service.

He surveyed the crowd, then turned to the uniformed marines in the roadway, who stood looking squared-away and sharp.

"These guys want to go somewhere but they don't realize they might not come back. Don't get me wrong. I'm proud of what I did. I'm proud of being a Marine. And I'd do it again. I just hope the country's leaders know what the hell they're doing. They should think about it very carefully before they send 19- and 20-year-old kids off who are going to die. ... I think the war is over with me after today."

Hart Warns Probe Is Possible Over Mondale's Use of Funds

By Bill Peterson
and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

SOMERVILLE, New Jersey — Senator Gary Hart has raised the possibility of a Justice Department investigation and a fight at the Democratic National Convention over Walter F. Mondale's use of "tainted money" in his campaign. Mr. Hart said the issue could cost the Democrats the election.

At a news conference here Monday, Mr. Hart, a Colorado Democrat, said money used by delegate committees in support of Mr. Mondale may be resulting in the selection of "illegal delegates." Earlier, in West Virginia, he referred to the funds as "tainted money" and said they were being disbursed.

Mr. Hart has repeatedly criticized Mr. Mondale on the issue, but he had never publicly raised the possibility of a convention floor fight or a Justice Department investigation.

"Think of what might happen after a convention in which Mr. Mondale achieved the nomination and a Justice Department investigation was launched," Mr. Hart said Monday. "That could be the whole fall election."

He added: "I don't think we want to field a candidate in the fall with a question like that hanging over his head."

Mr. Mondale, also campaigning in New Jersey on Monday, was asked about Mr. Hart's charge as well as reports indicating that delegate committees are still operating in his name, despite his request that they disband.

"I don't know of a single one that's active," he said. "There are five states in conflict on June 5."

Not a single one of them has a single committee in them." He said newspaper reports had identified "one remaining moribund committee which is neither receiving nor expending funds."

"I think this is a piece of a larger pattern that's been demonstrated recently by Gary Hart," Mr. Mondale said. "He is substantially behind — nearly 700 delegates behind now." He added: "I think he's trying to develop some scheme for getting delegates that have been elected to represent Walter Mondale at that convention, and I don't think it's going to work."

At his news conference, Mr. Hart said that he would prefer not to initiate a fight at the convention over the money issue himself but that he thought "somebody would."

"I think it would be better if the legal and ethical questions were focused on, and this didn't become a Hart-Mondale fight," Mr. Hart said. "Obviously, it makes a nice political wedge, the Hart campaign challenging Mondale delegates. It heightens the drama."

Mr. Hart said that if the issue were not resolved and Mr. Mondale were nominated, the party would face the prospect of a Federal Election Commission ruling "a week or a month later" that Mr. Mondale had spent \$300,000 to \$1 million in "illegal money."

Discussing the issue earlier in Hartford, West Virginia, Mr. Hart said: "He clearly is using that tainted money in this state, in California and in New Jersey. California, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia are holding the last round of Democratic primaries next Tuesday."

The delegate committees became

an issue, in part, because they accepted donations from political action committees affiliated with organized labor and other groups. Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart both declared last year that they would not accept such donations. Also, it was alleged that the Mondale campaign was using the delegate committees to avoid exceeding the federal spending limit of \$20.2 million on a nomination campaign.

The Mondale campaign has put \$400,000 in an escrow account in a Washington bank to repay the delegate committees, but it has said it will not return the money until the Federal Election Commission rules on a complaint brought by the Hart campaign.

Mr. Hart said Monday that the Justice Department "has the authority and responsibility" to investigate civil violations and that federal election laws "fall into that jurisdiction."

Among the questions unanswered, he said, are whether the committees received money illegally, whether individuals and political action committees made donations above the \$5,000 federal limit, whether they filed proper reports, and whether Mr. Mondale has exceeded spending limits.

Jackson, in Mexico, Assails Reagan Latin Policies

By Nancy Skelton
Los Angeles Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, making his second major foreign trip since becoming a presidential candidate, has charged the United States with "arrogance" in Central America and found Mexican government officials sympathetic to his stance.

Speaking here Monday, Mr. Jackson strongly condemned Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan's Central American policies, saying that conflicts in the area have escalated "to the point regional war is all too possible."

"It is my commitment to peace that brings me to Mexico this day," he said at a joint meeting of the Mexican legislature's foreign affairs committee.

There appeared to be so much agreement between Mr. Jackson

and the Mexican legislators on Central American and immigration issues that at times the talks took on the aura of a Jackson campaign strategy session.

After Mr. Jackson called for a Central American peace plan that emphasizes "negotiation and dialogue rather than force and monopoly," Senator Hugo B. Margain, a former ambassador to the United States, echoed some of Mr. Jackson's campaign speeches:

"Rev. Jackson, we must wage a war together ... a war against poverty, a war against ignorance, a war against poor health, a war ... that will foster equal rights for mankind."

On the immigration issue, the Senate president, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, said, "We aspire to export goods. We do not want to export labor."

Mr. Jackson called for additional U.S. economic assistance, renegotiation of foreign debts, guarantees of the rights of Central American refugees, and limited commodity agreements to help Central American countries stabilize export earnings.

He said that he was making his one-day trip to Mexico as an "interested citizen" rather than as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, but he later conceded that the venture would bring him widespread publicity in the United States.

His previous trip abroad as a candidate was to Syria in December, which resulted in the release of a captured U.S. Navy officer, Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr. In his opening remarks to the Mexican officials, Mr. Jackson said that U.S. foreign policy under Mr. Reagan reflected a historic "arrogance," which assumes one's beliefs are without question ... that they have nothing left to learn."

He introduced a peace plan for the region by saying, "We can no longer be complicitous with the barbarous, dictatorial Central American regime. The Reagan administration policy because it allies the United States with the 'evil' forces, against the struggling many."

The candidate's peace plan, which consisted of previously announced positions, calls for ending military aid to El Salvador and linking economic aid to negotiations with the Salvadoran rebels; normalizing relations with Cuba; ending support for anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua; and ending U.S. military involvement or assistance in Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Mr. Jackson was unable to arrange a meeting with officials from Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, which along with Mexico form the Contadora group that is seeking a negotiated settlement to Central American conflicts.

He met with Bernardo Sepulveda, Mexico's minister of foreign affairs, and said: "Obviously, Reagan's philosophy is antithetical to the Contadora group. Reagan pursues manifest destiny and gunboat diplomacy, which is a real conflict course with the Contadora approach."

Meeting Is Promised

Mr. Jackson said that Mr. Sepulveda had promised to arrange a meeting soon with leaders of the Contadora nations. The Associated Press reported from Mexico City, ending his trip to Mexico. Mr. Jackson repeated a promise to go soon to Nicaragua and other Central American countries. He also called for a mass youth demonstration at the U.S.-Mexican border on July 4 "to highlight our commitment to end tyranny and oppression."



William Proxmire

Proxmire Charges U.S. and Russia Violate 3 Accords

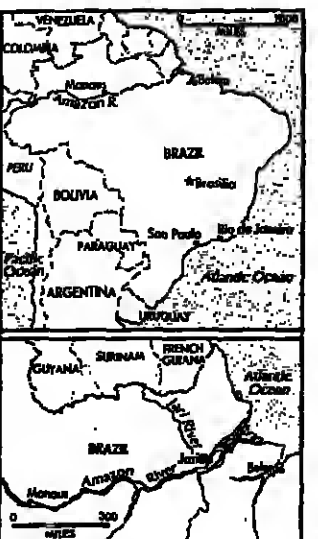
WASHINGTON — Senator William Proxmire, a Democrat of Wisconsin, has told President Ronald Reagan that both the United States and the Soviet Union are in violation of three arms control treaties by not seeking agreement on a nuclear test ban.

Senator Proxmire, in a letter sent last week but released Tuesday, said both countries are "clearly and unambiguously in violation" of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, the 1958 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty.

All three treaties, he said, have specific language calling for negotiations toward a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

But the United States has refused to negotiate and the Russians have refused to make any initiatives of their own," the senator said. "This statement not only represents a clear treaty violation by both parties but is an enormous lost opportunity."

The surest and easiest way to stop the arms race is to negotiate a comprehensive nuclear test ban, he said.



Cocaine Trade Moves Into Amazon

Brazil Seems Ill-Equipped to Combat Jungle Plantations

By Marlice Simons
New York Times Service

BRASILIA — Coca leaf plantations and cocaine laboratories have been found for the first time in the vast jungles of the Amazon basin, according to U.S. and Brazilian officials here.

The cocaine trade's move into the Brazilian lowlands from its traditional havens in the Andean mountains of Bolivia, Peru and Colombia is a major expansion of the drug network supplying the United States, the officials said.

They added that cocaine operators were active in the Amazon region before Colombia and Peru began their largest anti-drug campaigns ever this month, but they suggested that diversification into Brazil may have been planned in anticipation of tougher enforcement.

As the Brazilian government is beginning to recognize the potential dimensions of its narcotics

problem, it has been in touch with Colombia and Peru to coordinate regional police efforts. A meeting of representatives of the three countries is planned here next week.

"We had not the least idea there were so many and such big plantations," a senior official of Brazil's Federal Narcotics Police said. "We have found some that are hundreds of kilometers apart, all the way from the center of the Amazon region to the Colombian border."

Last December, the Brazilian police set out to make a monthlong sweep of several hundred miles along the Amazon River banks, one official said, but they discovered so much cocaine around the small Amazon town of Tefe that it kept them busy the entire month.

In recent weeks, police reported, they have discovered laboratories near the city of Manaus, in the Amazonian heartland, and in Tabatinga, on the border with Colombia. They seized cocaine ready for

use at the port city of Belém, at the mouth of the Amazon.

As the discoveries increase, alarm is growing among Brazilian and U.S. officials, who say that if the cocaine business is successfully implanted in the world's largest rain forest, with its huge grid of rivers, it may become impossible to eradicate.

"This is a big, big territory," said one drug enforcement official pointing at a map of the Amazon basin. "You feel inclined to just throw up your hands and give up. It is bigger than all of Bolivia." Bolivia is now the largest producer of coca leaf in the world.

For some time, the south of Brazil had been a known transit point for Bolivian cocaine on its way to Europe and the East Coast of the United States. Moreover, Brazil has long been a major grower of marijuana for domestic consumption.

But, over the last year, police said, they have begun getting reports about *apadís*, as the coca leaf is known by its Indian name in the Amazon. "We thought it was a hallucinogen used by the Indians," one police official said. "Now we found it is a variety of the coca plant that grows easily in the highlands of Colombia and Peru. If it can grow here in the hot lowlands, we guess it can grow anywhere."

From their first sweeps through the Amazon region, the Brazilian police said, they have learned that Indian tribesmen and outside settlers have been producing the unusually tall coca bush here for at least two years, selling their crop or turning the leaves into paste. Some of this is picked up by Brazilians, presumably for domestic processing, police said, but most is reportedly collected by boatmen and pilots from neighboring Colombia, the country that supplies 90 percent of the cocaine in the United States.

In exchange, police said, the Colombian paid the Indians and other inhabitants with goods, including radios, clothing, outboard motors and arms.

Officials here said Brazil was far from organized to fight the cocaine trade. "We are anxious to get a real survey of the situation and design a strategy," said Arthur Pereira de Castro, head of the Drug Council, which coordinates policy at the Ministry of Justice. The government has ordered its space station to carry out a satellite surveillance program. Mr. Castro said, but its effectiveness may be limited by the fact that much of the coca grows in the shadow of the rain forest.

A federal police official in charge of narcotics said he had almost no drug enforcement budget and was not expecting one because of the country's economic crisis. The official added that his unit was depending largely on representatives of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency here to provide "information, experience and financial aid."

Last year, Brazil received \$250,000 from the United States in anti-drug funds. The U.S. Embassy in Brasilia has requested that aid be increased to more than \$1 million, a senior American diplomat said.

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Eric Morecambe, British Comedian, Is Dead at 58

United Press International

LONDON — Eric Morecambe, 58, a comedian since the 1940s, died Monday after suffering a heart attack in a theater at Tewkesbury, England, minutes after a performance.

Mr. Morecambe was best known as the tall, bespectacled partner of comedian Ernie Wise. The duo began in vaudeville together in the 1940s and were a British comedy institution for decades on television and in films.

Mr. Morecambe later joined other teams, whose televised programs were shown in the United States as well as Britain.

Other deaths:

Mary Bradham Tucker, 81, the first calendar "Pepsi Girl" and daughter of Caleb Bradham, the druggist who invented Pepsi-Cola, Saturday after a long illness, in Edenton, North Carolina.

Abe Spitzer, 72, radio operator on the B-29 that dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki in World War II, Friday in a traffic accident in White Plains, New York. He co-authored a book with Merle Miller about his wartime experiences. "We Dropped the Bomb."

8 Cosmos Satellites Launched

MOSCOW — A cluster of eight Cosmos satellites was launched into orbit Tuesday by a single booster rocket. Tsar reported.

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL: A TALE OF TWO MARTINIS.

Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind. But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally, acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?



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Le Pen Seeking Respectability

French Rightist Aims for Recognition in European Vote

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Almost every night last week, there was a campaign rally, and almost every night there was a fight to go with it, a scenario of sirens and blood: Jean-Marie Le Pen speaks, the crowd shouts "Fascist! Racist!" and politics turns into clubs and fists and the gyre of lights from tens of police cars.

It is "the foreigners," Arab and African immigrants, and the Communists — "les cocos" in French slang — who have tried to break up his meetings, Mr. Le Pen says.

The explanation he offers for the violence is essentially the one he provides for most of France's problems, and its apparent simplistic appeal has turned Mr. Le Pen into a discomforting political phenomenon.

If the current polls are correct, Mr. Le Pen and his rightist National Front party should easily win seats for the first time in the European Parliament in voting June 14 and 17 in the 10 member countries of the European Community. Perhaps more than elsewhere, the vote in France is pure domestic politics, a quasi-plebiscite on the Socialist-Communist government. Mr. Le Pen calls it historic because it will permit "the eruption of the National Front into what you could call the classic political scene."

Eighteen months ago, Mr. Le Pen's party barely existed. In the intervening period, a time of growing unemployment and economic frustration in France, the National Front did well in some municipal elections, insisting that it was not "fascist or extremist, but shouting that France was being 'colonized' by an Islamic-Arab wave, 'stealing' jobs, bringing crime and drugs

and turning the French into second-class citizens in their own country.

Now, with the prospect of winning four or five seats among the 81 French representatives to the Parliament in Strasbourg, the party believes it is on the edge of respectability. Of all the elements that distress the French political establishment about Mr. Le Pen's rise, the greatest is his success in rendering himself relatively innocuous, in making his vocabulary, one of verbal winks and nudges rather than outright demagoguery, part of acceptable political dialogue.

For Mr. Le Pen, the classic spectrum of French politics, including the moderate and conservative parties, is responsible for what he calls the country's misery. His summary vision, defined by René Rémond, an historian of the French right, "is that of a poor man's Vichy," a society of order and authority as characterized by Marshal Philippe Pétain's collaborationist government in World War II.

"I'm not a religious democrat," Mr. Le Pen says, offering his own definition of himself. "That means that once you've installed democracy you just don't let it run and everyone turns out happy and prosperous. No, I'm a man of the right."

At 56 years of age, he is blond and beefy, a near caricature of the Foreign Legion officer he once was. A substantial inheritance gave him a large house on the bluffs of Saint-Cloud, overlooking Paris. Behind its gates are two Doberman pinschers; inside, two life-size wooden blackamoors stand guard, holding candelabra alongside the fireplace.

When he talks, it is softly at first. But the volume comes soon, particularly to express "what a horrible lie" the idea is that because he

wants to send immigrants home he might be a manipulator of violence and hatred.

He says it is absurd to suggest that he or his party is anti-Semitic, although one of his running mates has written that "The Jews have a tendency to occupy all the key posts in the Western countries." French Jews are like all other French citizens, he says. Using his voice as an ally to judge his audience, he adds, "On the other hand, I don't consider myself obliged to like Mme. Veil's policies, or Chagall's painting, or Mahler's music."

Simone Veil, the former president of the European Parliament, heads the unified ticket of the main moderate and conservative parties in the June elections. As minister of health under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, she played an important role in the relaxation of French abortion laws and has become a main target of Mr. Le Pen's campaign.

Mrs. Veil is Jewish and a survivor of Auschwitz. When Mr. Le Pen was asked if he had described her law on abortion as being "responsible for the genocide of thousands of French babies," the answer was no, but that the remark, "seen personally, of course, seems to correspond to reality."

Mr. Le Pen mixes his remarks with such statements as, "I defy anyone to show that we are extremists. Our ideas are constitutional and in favor of the republic. We participate in all the elections. We've never been accused of operating against the external or internal security of the state."

For Mr. Remond, the National Front calls neither for violence nor for the destruction of French political institutions. But he insists that



Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the National Front.

"an extremism remains in the sense that it proposes simplistic solutions for complex problems."

Mr. Remond is less hard on Mr. Le Pen than Pierre Poujade, the old rightist politician who once regarded Mr. Le Pen as a protégé during his brief period of success in the mid-1980s. Mr. Poujade described him as "an adventurer," a man ready "to say absolutely anything, dance any pirovotte to grab a couple of votes."

When Mr. Le Pen talks about the meaning of the probable entry of his party into the European Parlia-

ment, he says it is so that people with political opinions like his own will stop being treated "like *Untermenschen*" — subhumans.

There is the quick smile of a man who is convinced he has just said something witty.

"Anybody can hang a swastika around my neck and put a helmet on my head," Mr. Le Pen goes on. "That's easy. You can do it to President Mitterrand too. I just want to talk the way I am, and if they let me talk, I dare say, they'll know I've been passing through."

France, West Germany Try to Defuse D-Day Controversy as Summit Ends

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

RAMBOUILLET, France — President François Mitterrand tried Tuesday to defuse a controversy over West Germany's attempt to participate in ceremonies commemorating the 1944 D-Day landings by announcing a joint French-German ceremony next September at Verdun to honor the war dead of both nations.

Mr. Mitterrand made his announcement during a news conference with the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, at a château in this town west of Paris. The news conference marked the conclusion of the 43d Franco-German summit meeting, and the two leaders announced a variety of measures that underlined their warm personal relations and close governmental ties.

The agreements included plans for the joint construction of a new combat helicopter, a study on establishing a military observation satellite and an agreement to abolish the formalities at the French-West German border for private travelers.

Mr. Mitterrand said that "the chancellor and I have decided to proceed from now on with the abolition of all formalities for private

travelers." He said he expected the decision to be implemented within weeks. It will not apply to commercial traffic.

Mr. Mitterrand also said that "joint maneuvers between the armed forces" of the two countries are "in progress."

But the controversy over the D-Day ceremonies has turned into a highly public embarrassment for both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand. The French president tried to short-circuit questioning on the subject Tuesday by announcing the September ceremony at Verdun and denying that Mr. Kohl had tried to participate in next month's observance.

Mr. Kohl had sought, through intermediaries, to attend the June 6 commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Allied invasion of France. The Normandy ceremonies will be attended by Queen Elizabeth II, President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada and thousands of veterans.

Mr. Kohl, who reportedly believed that his presence at the ceremony would mark the reconciliation of the allies and Germany, was rebuffed in his effort to attend. His presence was opposed by some

French veterans' organizations, particularly former Resistance fighters.

In the face of repeated confirmations by various officials of Mr. Kohl's interest in participating in the D-Day ceremonies, Mr. Mitterrand declared that "not one step was ever taken by the Federal Republic of Germany and its leaders in this regard." He said that West German leaders had treated the anniversary of the invasion "in a spirit of discretion and delicacy."

Mr. Kohl added that "neither I nor anyone in my government took steps toward participation in the anniversary of the landing."

"If I had ever felt such a need," Mr. Kohl continued, "it would have been easy for me to talk about it in view of the quality of my relationship with the president of the French Republic."

The ceremony at Verdun, marking one of the bloodiest battles of World War I, was seen as a face-saving measure by Mr. Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand also noted that a German memorial ceremony would take place on June 8 at the main German cemetery at La Cambe, near Isigny, in commemoration of the German dead in the Normandy campaign.

Rescheduling Third World Debt Won't Solve Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

live, to encourage debtor states to carry out the domestic economic reforms proposed by the IMF.

The second constraint is that bank lending — at a much reduced rate from the late 1970s and early 1980s — must continue if the developing countries are to achieve the minimal rate of economic expansion needed to avert a social explosion.

But bankers insist that commercial lending will evaporate if banks are forced to take losses on the debt already outstanding.

That five-point strategy devised

in response to the 1982 debt crisis called for domestic economic adjustment by the debtors, more rapid growth in the industrialized world, availability of financing from commercial banks, the IMF and national central banks. But even the architects of that strategy acknowledge that it needs to be revised.

"That strategy has, on the whole, worked remarkably well," said Rimmer de Vries, a Morgan Guaranty Trust economist who helped devise it. "It has worked in many respects better than we could have expected. We have a strong recovery, a lot of adjustment — in Mexico, even Brazil, Chile and so on."

However, the weak point is that we have an interest-rate rise earlier and more than we had assumed in our scenarios. No one knows where they are going to go, but clearly there is a fear of interest rate escalation... and the strategy did not allow for a great deal of interest-rate escalation. We had 11 percent Libor assumed, on average, for this year and next year."

Following a recent seminar on the debt question held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York there has been much talk about the possibility of putting a "cap" on rates — with any increase over the established maximum rate effectively being added to the principal and repaid at final maturity.

But experts say there a lot of difficulties with this concept — including possible problems with domestic customers if their loans are not also capped, the huge task of renegotiating the loan terms in all the outstanding contracts, the level of the cap and the danger that if rates went to 20 percent and loans were capped at 12 percent leading banks would run a tremendous loss in funding their positions.

But the basic flaw in the cap formula is that, like the initial overall strategy, it only postpones the payment and does nothing about reducing the debt burden.

Reducing the margins on loans is the most obvious way to ease the problem, as many bankers privately admit. This would involve the immensely complicated job of reopening all the old contracts. The biggest drawback to this proposal

is that it risks driving the smaller banks out of the market.

These smaller lenders already have used every opportunity they could to reduce their exposure to the troubled developing countries. Where these banks have maintained their lending it is due to the fact that the IMF has conditioned its own lending to the provision of new funds from commercial lenders and because the return on such loans is appealing.

Another idea, put forward at a recent World Bank seminar on debt, is that interest charges be adjusted quarterly but paid annually or that the base rate, rather than being Libor as quoted on a specific renewal date, be the average of daily Libor rates quoted over the previous six months. Either measure would have the effect of smoothing the climb of interest rates.

Mr. Neufeld said that "the first step toward the re-establishment of each borrower's creditworthiness is the measurement of the required debt relief. The second step is the definition of the mechanisms to bring about that relief. The third step is the interaction among banks, governments and multilateral institutions in order to define the share of relief to be borne by each."

He warned in his study that banks "will have little credibility in their relations with governments and official institutions unless they are ready to share in the provision of relief. Relief to the borrower means a cost (or a lesser return) for the lender."

Mr. de Vries prefers "a revolving facility" — preferably in conjunc-

tion with the IMF — that would provide the additional cash needed to service debt when interest rates rise above a predetermined limit.

Virtually all commentators put great emphasis on the need for the World Bank's developmental aid to play a larger role than it has in helping to sort out the debt situation. They call on it to speed up payments for projects that are already under way, to speed up its co-financing projects that link the institution with commercial lenders, and to move more forcefully than it has in granting long-term structural loans.

"What we need," said Mr. Neufeld, "is a forum where each country's problem can be examined and where all the players — the debtors, industrialized governments, the multilateral institutions and the banks — can assess what their contribution needs to be to restore the creditworthiness of each borrower."

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'Flying Cigar' in Gorki Ignites An Investigation in Moscow

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has set up a commission to investigate unidentified flying objects, Trud, the organ of the Trade Union Council, reported here.

Trud said the Commission on Abnormal Atmospheric Phenomena, headed by Pavel Popovich, a former cosmonaut, was established in February to investigate all sightings of moving objects or flashing lights in the sky.

Mr. Popovich was quoted as saying that there were hundreds of reports each year in the Soviet Union and that most could be explained scientifically. But he added that scientists had been disturbed by events in Gorki, 400 kilometers (250 miles) from Moscow, which defied rational analysis.

He said that on March 27, 1983, air traffic controllers at Gorki Airport saw an object which they described as a "flying cigar" about the size of an airliner, but without wings. They reported that the object was visible on radar screens for about 40 minutes before vanishing.

Mr. Popovich said this report was taken seriously because the witnesses were trained aircraft experts who could be relied on to give an accurate account of what they had seen.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Revivals of Musicals Enliven British Stage

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A week of three Broadway classics, and none more welcome than "Golden Boy," with which Bill Bryden's team of Cortesio prizefighters take to the Lyttelton stage of the National Theatre like the champions they have always been. Intelligently following a West End lead (productions of "Rocket to the Moon" and currently "The Country Girl" have been gracing the Apollo in Shaftesbury Avenue these last two years) the National has at last woken up to the importance of Clifford Odets, and though this is by no means his best play, I doubt we shall live to see a better production of it.

This, of course, is the one about the boxer. All contenders through to Brando in "On the Waterfront" started here, as did every cliché of the boxing movie — here the champ actually gets to say that his hands are broke and that he'll never get to play the violin again.

Written in 1937 to save the Group Theatre from the break-up being caused at least in part by his defection to Hollywood and Luntz Rainer, it is a ringside metaphor about selling your soul if not to the movies then at least to the mobsters. In that sense it's also of course the first half of "The Country Girl," with the boxing ring as the stage and the star on his way up instead of out. But what Bryden has wonderfully remembered is that this was a play written for a genuinely group theater, and although he has found himself an intriguing new star in Jeremy Flynn, who plays the prizefighter like a gutsy Woody Allen, he has also assembled a dozen of the best supporting actors in town.

Thus we get Jack Shepherd, at the top of his form, as the homosexual gangster (a role created in the United States by Elia Kazan), Lisa Eichhorn as the loving Lorna Moon, falling for Joe on a bench in Central Park during one of the very few scenes where the play truly shows its age (nowadays they'd have been dismembered by muggers before the first kiss), and Trevor

Ray, Derek Newark and James Grant as a rich and rare assortment of heavies. Moreover in Odets's marvelously clenched poetry of the sidewalk, the American theater has come as near to O'Casey as makes no difference: to Lorna's last great speech about the murdered boy with the generous face is an autobiographical lament of wrenching power.

The original cast of "Golden Boy" was a roll call of great American actors, not only Kazan

THEATER IN ENGLAND

but Martin Ritt, Frances Farmer, Luther Adler, Lee J. Cobb and Karl Malden. It is, 50 years on, hard to believe that even they could have done much better with this play, or that even they managed to solve the final scene in which Odets's burnout has already and terrifyingly begun.

The ultimate irony is that the burnout affected the play as much as its author: "Golden Boy" ended up as a glossy, vacuous Broadway musical for Sammy Davis Jr. If that is all you know of it, or maybe not even that, hasten to the National. "Golden Boy" is the best thing they've done since "Glengarry Glen Ross," and it is no coincidence that most of the same people are involved.

Back to Her Majesty's almost 30 years after its first production there has come another great street opera, "West Side Story," in a painstakingly faithful recreation of the original Jerome Robbins production by one of his principal dancers, Tom Abbot. There is therefore a very faint sensation that you are being shown around a museum of dancing. Leonard Bernstein's score still soars to the back of the gallery, Stephen Sondheim's lyrics retain all their original urgency ("Could it be? Yes, it could. Something's coming. Something good. If I can wait"). Arthur Laurents's "Romeo" update is as corny

as ever but somehow I would have liked it looked at by a choreographer of the '80s. This was after all the first great dance musical — before Robbins no dancer had ever been allowed in total control of a Broadway blockbuster and since him few have been done any other way. But to set it back so totally in '50s techniques merely because the show is set then seems to be much akin to hiring a Victorian director for "My Fair Lady."

For all that, "West Side Story" is a vital and important and unmissable reminder of what made musicals great before the days of roller skates and video screens. It is pure theater across three hours of tenement poetry in motion.

An earlier world of the Broadway musical has been disintegrated at Chichester with the revival of "Oh, Kay!" the Gershwin-P. G. Wodehouse classic that first made a New York star of Gertrude Lawrence 60 years ago. The original book has now been touched up by Ned Sherrin and Tony Geiss and seems not a lot better or worse than ever it was, despite a couple of new characters and some intelligent cuts.

The book was never what mattered, though. What defeats the highly stylish revival is the vast open space of the Chichester stage and the casting of Jane Carr in the old Lawrence role. Carr is a talented and funny and enchanting lady, but vulnerable she is not: She is about as much in need of someone to watch over her as a Sherman tank would be, and from that initial difficulty Ian Judge's elegant production (wonderfully set by Peter Rice on a piano lid) never quite recovers. Lindsay Dolan's choreography also shows signs of a desperation to fill the stage with dancing feet even if there aren't quite enough of them, and the result is essentially "Gatsby on Ice." I'd still not have missed this for a score that comes at you in song after song as a rare reminder of the ontouchable greatness of the brothers Gershwin.

It's a Cool 'Saturday' for Stockhausen in Milan

By William Weaver
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Three years ago, the Teatro alla Scala gave the world premiere of "Dommerstag," part of a projected seven-opera cycle by Karlheinz Stockhausen, which when completed sometime in the next century will have the overall title "Licht." The seven parts are named for the days of the week and La Scala has just staged the second opera to be completed: "Samstag" (Saturday), in the composer's concept the day of Lucifer.

"Samstag," comprising about three and a half hours of music, involves 136 performers, of whom the most prominent is Stockhausen himself. For technical reasons, the production could not be done in

the historic Scala building, and was staged in the immense Sports Palace. In the center of what would be the playing space, the composer sat before a huge console, controlling the effects of the production, whose visual aspect was credited also to Luca Ronconi and Ugo Tessitore, stage directors, and Gae Aulenti, for the scenery and costumes.

The visual magic was less spectacular than many people had expected. After the evocative opening, a quadruple fanfare from the corners of the vast space, the four scenes that make up the body of the work did not display prodigies of invention. Much of it has been seen before, like the trolleys pushed by dinner-jacketed stagehands that carried some of the performers in and out (a favorite Ronconi de-

vice). Even some of the novelties — the two suit-walkers in the elaborate third scene — quickly lost their impact, as their marches were repeated over and over.

Proportion, a sense of pace, is not Stockhausen's long suit. Everything continued beyond the point of interest. Thus, in the final scene, when the Handel Collegium of Cologne, disguised as monks, chanted, growled and yelled a Franciscan text, the first few minutes were impressive, then weariness set in. When several dozen pseudo-monks were required to smash, one at a time, a coconut against a flat stone, the whole thing threatened to dissolve into silliness.

Stockhausen has an army of uncritical fans, and for them "Samstag" will surely be a masterpiece.

For others, it can seem a pretentious bore, with moments of theatrical relief. In any case, the composer is fortunate in having a number of committed and gifted performers, headed, on this occasion, by the University of Michigan Symphony Band under H. Robert Reynolds, and including Markus Stockhausen, the composer's son, a brilliant trumpeter; his daughter, the intrepid pianist Maicella Stockhausen; the versatile flutist Kathinka Pasveer, and the Slegwerk-groep Deo Haag, seositive percussionists.

There was a bit of dissension expressed by the public, which thinned considerably. But, for the most part, the work was received with polite tolerance, and with enthusiasm by the devotees.

Learning to Float With Chrissie Hynde

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chrissie Hynde could be cast as the liberated working woman in a family planning commercial. She might even be the director.

"Learning To Crawl," the latest album by The Pretenders, a band she leads and composes for, has sold more than a million copies. She has been called "the first woman in rock 'n' roll not to play guitar like Joni Mitchell." From her determined stride, you

'I couldn't really play guitar at the beginning. All I had was my attitude.'

suspect she would not throw a baseball "like a girl," yet "tomboy" certainly does not apply. Her 16-month-old daughter was fathered by the Kinks' Ray Davies, to whom she is not married.

Wearing oo makeup, she speaks with eye contact and without intellectual pretension. She seems to have constructed an attractive anonymity, like a personality-lift, realizing how valuable anonymity was after she'd lost it. "I was really happy," she says of her early rocker's life in London 10 years ago. "I could go wherever I wanted and, nobody cared what I did."

Born in Akron in 1952, she left Ohio after working her way through three years at Kent State University as a waitress. Her independent femininity, involving for one thing an impressive flow of expletives, fascinated the British rock world when she was "just a kid looking for a few quid to keep afloat."

She worked as a clerk in an architects' office and for the punk fashion entrepreneur and Sex Pistols manager Malcolm McLaren. She slept on a mattress on the floor, read the Bhagavad Gita, burned incense and learned Rolling Stones tunes. Then there were some guitar and back-up vocal gigs. She worked with the groups Moor Murders and Masters of the Backside. Fired from the latter, without working papers, she met some guy in a pub

who asked her to write for the rock magazine New Musical Express. "Why not?" she thought. "I like to shoot my mouth off."

That's an understatement. She speaks more like a blast-off. She began to write what Rolling Stone called "savagely satirical reviews" for the NME. "As a kid reading the rock press I had always assumed these people must be experts. I assumed they were qualified to write." British argot is sprinkled through frenetic Ohio punctuation. "But I sensed out they were just people with opinions. They knew nothing about music, they weren't even clever. They wrote about themselves, or about what the musicians were wearing. I was shocked and discouraged."

However this is a woman not easily discouraged. "I couldn't really play guitar at the beginning. All I had was my attitude." She wrote songs and practiced chords, dynamics and timing while casting players for the band forming in her head. She learned how to hook the media with hot quotes. In 1980, the Pretenders' first album went to No. 1 in Britain.

In the last two years, she had a baby and fired her bass player who later died of drug abuse; her guitar player died ditto; she put together a new band and recorded a hit album. The Pretenders' current tour of New Zealand, Australia, the United States and Europe began nine months ago and they found time somewhere to record "Roomful of Mirrors" by Jimi Hendrix, a hero of hers.

"I have tons of heroes. Brigitte Bardot is a hero of mine, so is Iggy Pop. When I say heroes, I may not take my coat off and throw it over a puddle when they walk by, but once they've won my respect they stay my heroes even if they do some bad work or get strung out."

It's impossible to avoid the subject of drugs with this band. Far from reluctant, Hynde shot back an analysis: "The kid who's been playing clarinet since the age of eight is probably something of a loner. He's sensitive, inquisitive, more inclined to give in to the temptation to experiment with things like mysticism and drugs. It's harder and harder for kids like this to escape from



Chrissie Hynde: "Tons of heroes."

American suburbia, to develop their own personality. Everything is so standardized and commercial. They can relate to the sort of outlaw appeal of a Keith Richards. That's too bad. I just lost two of my closest friends. Drugs are a sloppy way of life."

Is it any better in British suburbia?

"America is so big and impersonal. In England, a kid watching Top of the Pops can see a band from his home town of Birmingham. Maybe his cousin's in the band. Or, like Madness lives just down the street in Kentish Town from where I live. The British charts are much more open to new groups. But if you live in Akron you can't really relate to L.A. It goes hand in hand with so many things."

"It all started going downhill when they closed the railroad stations. That symbolized the end of civilization over there. I wrote a song 'My City Is Gone,' in which I go back to Akron and there's no railroad station, no downtown, no city. My idea of a good day includes being able to nip out and

walk to the corner to buy a newspaper and sit down on a park bench and read it. Did you know that there are no parks in Cleveland? Nobody walks there. I don't want to sound like an Anglophile snob and say Americans don't have a clue, but basically they don't. Americans can't even make a decent cup of tea."

"The music business in America is all merchandising. But we make the music we like. It's basic rock, we don't use any tricks. That sets us apart these days. Funny, it's become abnormal to be normal. Somehow, we haven't had to pander. Maybe it's because we're basically an English band which is considered rather hip. And people in America think of me as the girl who went away and made good. I'm sort of the prodigal son."

The Pretenders: Zurich, May 31; Milan, June 1; Rome, June 3; Nice, June 6; Montpellier, France, June 7; Lyon, June 8; Lucerne, Switzerland, June 9; the Netherlands (Pink Pop Festival), June 11; Paris (Zenith), June 12; Brussels, June 13; Belfast, June 16; Dublin, June 17.

'THERE WAS A
REFRESHING FLOW OF LIQUIDITY
BETWEEN SECTORS'



We think we have the best-stocked bar in the sky and, of course, it never closes. But perhaps the most refreshing part of your flight could be the way our gentle hostesses **SINGAPORE AIRLINES** care for you as only they know how. **BUSINESS CLASS**

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David A. ...

INSIGHTS

Honorary Degree: U.S. Answer to Honors List

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — James E. Burke, the chairman of Johnson & Johnson, bowed his head before 9,100 graduates of Rutgers University last week as the registrar and gonfalonier placed an academic hood with a scarlet lining and white trim around his shoulders.

The scarlet symbolizes Rutgers and the white represents arts, letters and humanities. The ritual means that Mr. Burke now possesses an honorary doctor of humane letters degree for being an "astute entrepreneur and energetic proponent of corporate civic duty."

Mr. Burke is one of an estimated 5,000 honorary degrees being awarded by colleges and universities around the United States this commencement season, perpetuating a tradition almost as old as higher education.

The degrees are viewed not only as a means of honoring outstanding achievement but also of providing inspirational models for the students, publicity for the institution and encouragement for the fields of specialization.

The way a college hands out honorary degrees, said Eli Schwartz, who headed the committee on these awards at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, "says a lot about an institution and what it's trying to strive for in its character and quality."

Jack W. Peltason, chancellor-elect of the University of California at Irvine, who is president of the American Council on Education, said: "The Greeks had their laurel wreaths. The English have their honors list. The French are always wearing ribbons in their lapels. In this

country honorary degrees from universities serve that function. It's our way of honoring accomplishment."

THE tradition of awarding degrees for reasons other than academic has occasionally been criticized.

After hearing that Harvard gave an honorary degree to the Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Friedrich von Steuben reportedly urged troops under his command in the U.S. Revolution to ride through Cambridge "like the devil, for if they catch you, they make a doctor of you."

Most Americans, however, are pleased to receive an honorary degree. At a time of much talk of the decline of heroes in modern society, colleges are as enthusiastic as ever about singling out accomplishment.

The practice in the United States dates to 1682, when Harvard conferred a doctor of sacred theology degree on its president, Increase Mather, for the pragmatic purpose of elevating the status of the college to that of a university. The operating academic principle was that "only a doctor could create a doctor," and there were no other doctors in the colonies.

Today colleges give degrees for achievement in virtually every field of endeavor. "We try to get a balanced ticket," Mr. Schwartz said. "We might try to balance the degrees among a distinguished engineer, a humanist, a successful businessman, someone devoted to Lehigh and the speaker."

Many of the earliest honorary degrees were given by colleges to their own faculty members to increase the institution's academic prestige, and colleges continue to give awards in areas of their own academic strength.

This month Ithaca honored Gavin MacLeod, who plays the ship captain in a U.S. television series, "The Love Boat." He is an Ithaca drama graduate. Born Allan G. See, he took his professional name from Beatrice MacLeod, one of his professors.

BERLIN College in Ohio, which has a strong music program, honored the Japanese music teacher, Shinichi Suzuki, while Syracuse University, which is proud of its school of public communications, is giving one to TV anchorman Dan Rather.

"Our students come from different income groups, and to see successful people is a big thing," said Donna Shalala, the president of Hunter College in New York City. "They are not cynical about it. We work very hard on the citations... and the students listen very carefully."

Until this century, women rarely got honorary degrees, but now women's colleges make a point of honoring women. "I can't think of a better way to illustrate our collective ambition for women than to shine the spotlight on a few of the very best," said Mary S. Metz, the president of Mills College in California.

Honorary degrees also offer colleges the opportunity to make a statement.

Yeshiva University in New York City usually includes a person connected in some way to Israel, while Georgetown University confers degrees every year on two teachers from high schools that have sent it students. "It's our way of saying how much we value what they do," said the Rev. Timothy S. Healy, Georgetown's president.

The possibility of reflected glory plays a role. There is an adage of honorary degrees that says you go with the biggest name you can get, according to Rhoda Dorsey, the president of Goucher College in Maryland.

Big schools tend to have an advantage in attracting the famous, but the small ones can be ingenious. The Southampton Campus of Long Island University, for example, has given awards to Charles Addams, a cartoonist, and the writers Tom Wolfe, Budd Schulberg and George Plimpton, and other celebrities.

HONORARY degrees also offer colleges and universities a chance to thank their friends. The State University of New York Center at Buffalo honored William C. Baird, who, along with other members of his family, has long been associated with the institution and who, this year, set a university record by giving \$1.1 million for a new research laboratory.

This year Fordham honored Representative Mario Biaggi, the Bronx Democrat who has been instrumental in helping the university build 115 units of housing for the elderly and handicapped on land adjacent to its campus in the Bronx.

Sometimes the contributions being recognized come in forms other than service or money. Five years ago Lehigh awarded degrees to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Succop for "sharing with us for awhile your greatest treasure, your children." Seven of their children attended Lehigh.

The financial relationship with honorary degrees is tricky. Most college or university presidents are sensitive to accusations that degrees

can be purchased with contributions. "You can buy a bridge," said Dr. Shalala. "You can't buy an honorary degree."

On the other hand, Harold M. Proshansky, the president of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, said: "If someone gave us \$5 million, we would think about how to give them an honorary degree. It has not happened, though, and it won't."

Colleges differ in their policies toward honorary degrees. Purdue University confers them only on distinguished members of its alumni such as the astronaut, Neil Armstrong. The only exception was made when a U.S. State Department official, escorting a Middle Eastern dignitary on a tour, publicly offered him a Purdue degree and the university bent its rules to uphold what it considered to be an official promise.

Lawrence University in Wisconsin only offers honorary degrees to those who have not received one from another institution. Some colleges make a point of faring out deserving candidates who might not otherwise be in the public eye. The University of Notre Dame gave one this year to Dr. Jorge Prieto, a Mexican-American who has worked for many years in the family medicine department at Cook County Hospital.

ANY keep the names of the recipients secret until the last minute. "We're all standing around the lobby of Nassau Hall in our caps and gowns, and then famous faces start to appear. It's all very exciting," said a faculty member at Princeton. Among the famous faces to appear have been those of the mime, Marcel Marceau; the tennis star, Arthur Ashe, and Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey.

Most schools look for some personal connection between the individual and the institution. Allegheny College seeks regional links to western Pennsylvania, and this year it honored David McCullough, author of "The Johnstown Flood."

Columbia University in New York City has bowed to the rule of only awarding honorary degrees in person, but it has sometimes done the traveling. Michael I. Sovern, the university president, went to South Africa in 1982 to bestow one on Bishop Desmond Tutu of Lesotho, whose passport had been revoked for political reasons. Previous Columbia officials bestowed degrees on a shirtless Abraham Lincoln at the White House in 1861 and on Justice William O. Douglas at the U.S. Supreme Court in 1979.

Honorary degrees often are used for political statements. This year Yeshiva will honor the imprisoned Soviet dissident, Anatoli B. Shcharansky, because his name "has become synonymous with the call for religious perseverance and human freedom." The award, Yeshiva's first in absentia, will be accepted by the dissident's wife.

Fordham has bestowed one in absentia on Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's Solidarity movement, while Hunter College is honoring Dr. Mamphela Ramphele, a South African black whose banishment to a remote South African area was only recently lifted. "We searched a long time for a woman from South Africa," Dr. Shalala said. "We wanted to make a statement about discrimination and apartheid."



The exiled Soviet author, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, left, receives the hood of a doctor of humane letters at Holy Cross University in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Partisan politics often impinge on the process. John Quincy Adams protested vehemently against Harvard's awarding of a degree to President Andrew Jackson. The president of the university responded that, while he agreed that Jackson was "utterly unworthy of literary honors," Adams should understand that the honor was "due the station, by whomsoever it was occupied."

WILLIAM Guggenheim expressed shock that the University of Pennsylvania would use its bicentennial in 1940 to give an honorary degree to Franklin D. Roosevelt, adding that the "vast majority of our 40,000 or more alumni who are Wilkie-for-president men will be equally so."

"We usually steer clear of active politicians," said Sharon Wilson, the associate secretary of Yale. The recipient has to be far away, she added. Three thousand miles is apparently fine. Yale's list includes Mayor Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles.

Some of the United States' most distinguished institutions, such as Bryn Mawr and Vassar, decline to give honorary degrees. Andrew Dixon White, the first president of Cornell, opposed the practice but agreed to accept a degree from his successor, Charles Kendall Adams. This aroused a furor among alumni and faculty members. Cornell has avoided the practice since.

Private colleges tend to give more honorary degrees than public ones. The State University of New York gave none until 1981, when it decided, according to Donald D. O'Dowd, the

executive vice chancellor, that "we were missing the opportunity to honor the university by honoring fine people."

Virtually every prominent U.S. citizen in fields such as education, the arts, science and politics receives an honorary degree somewhere along the line. The champion is the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame since 1952 and a longtime member and chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. In what he called "one of the few secrets that has been kept around here in my 32 years," he was awarded his 100th degree this year by his own institution.

ACCORDING to Norris McWhirter, editor of the Guinness Book of World Records, two years ago Father Hesburgh surpassed Herbert Hoover, who accumulated 89. The previous record holder was Nicholas Murray Butler, the educational reformer and president of Columbia, who had at least 38.

Father Hesburgh said he adopted the practice of giving to local alumni associations any honorariums he got for speaking. "I tell them that this ought to take care of my dues for life," he said.

One gift that goes to all honorary degree recipients is the silk hood with the colors of the conferring institution and the relevant academic discipline. These can begin to take up closet space, but Dr. Shalala, who has about 10, borrowed an idea from Robert Frost.

"I'm saving them up to make a patchwork quilt," she said.

Soviet Jews Struggle to Adjust to Israel

In the Promised Land, Immigrants Face Professional, Political Dilemmas

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

BEERSHEBA, Israel — More than a decade after the Soviet Union began to permit significant emigration to Israel, many of the 165,000 Soviet Jews who have made the difficult journey are still struggling to find their places in Israeli society.

They have come from all walks of life — from professors in prestigious Soviet universities and from jobs in grimy factories, from urban culture and from rural mountain towns. Many were Communist Party members; few were religiously observant.

Most have now raised the material status of their lives, studies show, and many, though not all, have transferred easily into satisfying professions. Some have happily embraced Orthodox Judaism, others have found contentment in

body to take care of them," he said. "Because they came from the Soviet Union and are used to being told what to do, they are not used to taking care of themselves."

In addition, Mr. Ulanovsky said, "Because they come from a place where Jews have special relations with each other, they expect the same here. But they are not treated as brothers who returned to their home. They are just treated like anybody else."

MANY new arrivals step down in their professions, especially those in the humanities. Scientists find it easier to transfer their skills to Israel.

"By Israeli standards they're really blended in very well," said Edith Frankel, director of the Soviet and East European Research Center at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. But scholars have trouble, she added.

"They don't have the same type of jobs that

immigrants report that all their close friends are Russian-speakers."

Especially insular are Jews from traditional cultures in Transcaucasia and Soviet Central Asia, who often express disappointment in the predominantly secular, modern and sexually permissive society they confront.

One study for the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption found that immigrants from Bukhara, in Soviet Central Asia, resented Israelis "for having demigrated their most important values, such as female sexual modesty and respect for parents and the elderly." Many were afraid of negative Israeli influence on the women and children in their families.

THE latest wave of emigration of Soviet Jews began shortly after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when Israel's lightning victory stirred a new pride in embracing a Jewish heritage. The Soviet authorities, dealing in the context of tentative internal liberalization and the initial move toward détente with the United States, began to permit significant numbers of Jews to leave in the early 1970s.

Despite harassment of many who applied for visas — including dismissals from jobs, repeated interrogations and some cases of imprisonment — about 265,000 Jews emigrated, about 100,000 of whom went to the United States. Since 1980, the Soviet authorities have gradually cut the flow to a trickle, and now only several dozen leave each month.

The émigrés have made considerable impact in the worlds of music and mathematics. Soviet musicians have joined Israel's two symphony orchestras and chamber orchestra, and the arrival of prominent scientists has improved Israeli teaching and research capacity in some fields, according to Yuval Neeman, minister of science and technology.

He said that among the scientists, the mathematicians have been the most influential, allowing the creation of an additional mathematics faculty. In engineering, he said, the Soviet émigrés have become important in manufacturing, including some military industry.

ALMOST none have chosen the communal life of kibbutzim, and few have entered politics, except at the extreme right, most notably in Mr. Neeman's Tzohar Party and in Gush Emunim, the militant nationalist settlers' movement on the occupied West Bank.

In the 1981 election for Israel's parliament, a list of Soviet émigrés was entered, campaigning on the theme of increasing Israeli governmental activism on behalf of Soviet Jews wanting to emigrate. But the slate received only 7,000 votes and did not win a seat.

"People come from Russia, where there are no parties, no demonstrations — they don't know the ABCs of political life," said Ilya Zemtsov, a sociologist and former Communist Party member who immigrated in 1973 and now heads the government-supported Israel Research Center of Contemporary Society.

Woven into the education of Soviet Jews about Israeli politics is a concern for the country's lack of unity and need for spiritual revival. "People in Israel turned out to be much less idealistic than I expected them to be," Mr. Ulanovsky, the biophysicist, said. "That was a surprise. I expected high moral purpose. But of course people are selfish, everyone battling for himself, for his own interest. So I think the main problem for Israel is not the Arabs, but the Jews. The main problem is how to regain the spirit."

"Because they come from a place where Jews have special relations with each other," Mr. Ulanovsky said, "they expect the same here. But they are not treated as brothers who returned to their home. They are just treated like anybody else."

secularism. The vast majority are glad they came; 78 percent of a sample studied several years ago said they would recommend that relatives come from the Soviet Union to Israel, and 16 percent would advise against it.

But spiritually and emotionally, those interviewed said the adjustment to a new culture has been hard.

Although the newcomers have found freedom of religion and speech in Israel and escape from the anti-Semitism they often encountered in the Soviet Union, they have had to face other problems.

In addition to learning a new language, Hebrew, many have had to accept less rewarding jobs than they had in the Soviet Union, and they have also had to cope with a different structure of relationships between the individual and government.

MANY Soviet émigrés say they are disturbed by Israel's free-wheeling democracy and its angry public debate. They see it as divisive, a mark of weakness.

"People come with their baggage of knowledge, intelligence, and they see things as black and white," said Vadim Orlovsky, a construction engineer from Moscow who is employed at the Dead Sea Works, near Beersheba in the Negev Desert.

"There are many psychological problems," he added. "People come and have to change their mentality. Israeli democracy is such that a lot of Russian immigrants say, 'It's not a democracy, it's a mess.'"

Many new arrivals are offended when the Israeli government does not provide them with apartments and jobs, as the Soviet government does. "People come here with too many expectations," said Lev Ulanovsky, 33, a doctoral candidate in biophysics at the Weizmann Institute in Rehoboth. Before arriving from Moscow in 1979, he was a dissident Hebrew teacher and activist in the emigration movement.

"People come here and really expect some-

Face the facts.

NMB BANK's key figures as at 31 December 1983
(in millions of Dutch guilders - 1 US\$ = Dfl. 3.06).

Balance sheet total	Dfl. 63,323
Total deposits	Dfl. 60,838
Lending	Dfl. 40,681
Total shareholders' equity and subordinated loans	Dfl. 2,372

Some highlights from our 1983 Annual Report (26th financial year):

• The balance sheet total increased in 1983 by 6% to more than Dfl. 63 billion.

• Lending increased by 7% to more than Dfl. 40 billion from Dfl. 38 billion at the end of 1982. This increase is largely attributable to the growth of our foreign loan portfolio.

• International business today accounts for 36% of the balance sheet total; our foreign loan portfolio increased by more than 20% as compared to the end of 1982.

• NMB BANK has 469 branches in the Netherlands, as well as branches, subsidiaries and representative offices in London, Paris, Zurich, Geneva, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Curaçao, Caracas, São Paulo, Montevideo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and Bahrain.

• Thanks to recent acquisitions in Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo, our position in the Far East will be further reinforced in the course of 1984.

• Revenue from stock exchange business grew to an all-time high, thanks to substantially increased activity in the field of securities trading, options and new issues.

• Eurocurrency deposits accounted for 20% of the balance sheet total.

For a copy of our 1983 Annual Report, please contact either your nearest NMB BANK office, or NMB BANK Amsterdam, P.O. Box 1800, telex 11402.

NMB BANK London branch/Licensed Deposit Taker, 2, Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7BD, U.K. Telephone: (01) 6285311, telex: 8956217 nmbln g. Eurocurrency deposits and foreign exchange telephone: (01) 6285311, telex: 8956264 nmbln g.

NMB BANK New York branch, 450, Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. Telephone: (212) 7157300, telex: 428379. Foreign exchange telephone: (212) 7582929, telex: 640646.

NMB BANK Amsterdam For Eurocurrency deposits and foreign exchange: telephone: 3120-5433184, telex: 14216 nmbla nl. For foreign banknotes, gold and coin: telephone: 3120-5432530, telex: 14034 nmblno nl. For securities transactions and new issues: telephone: 3120-5432985, telex: 12009 nmbs nl.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50	IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00
AT&T	800,000	45.00	44.50	44.50	-0.25	AT&T	800,000	45.00	44.50
GE	600,000	28.00	27.50	27.50	-0.25	GE	600,000	28.00	27.50
AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.25	AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50
...

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1,096.49	1,101.24	1,096.49	1,096.49	-4.75	Dow Jones	1,096.49	1,101.24	1,096.49
...

NYSE Index									
Category	High	Low	Close	Change	Category	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	1,101.24	1,096.49	1,096.49	-4.75	Composite	1,101.24	1,096.49	1,096.49	-4.75
...

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 6,644,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,619,000
Prev. Cancelled Close 949,170

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Category	High	Low	Close	Change	Category	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced	1.00	0.95	0.95	-0.05	Advanced	1.00	0.95	0.95	-0.05
...

NASDAQ Index									
Category	High	Low	Close	Change	Category	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	2,215.00	2,210.00	2,210.00	-5.00	Composite	2,215.00	2,210.00	2,210.00	-5.00
...

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
AMEX	1,000,000	10.00	9.50	9.50	-0.50	AMEX	1,000,000	10.00	9.50
...

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50	IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00
AT&T	800,000	45.00	44.50	44.50	-0.25	AT&T	800,000	45.00	44.50
GE	600,000	28.00	27.50	27.50	-0.25	GE	600,000	28.00	27.50
AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.25	AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50
...

NYSE Falls to a 15-Month Low

United Press International
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange fell to a 15-month low in slow post-Memorial Day trading Tuesday.

Many analysts believe the market is getting close to a bottom in a slide that began after the first week in January. But traders continue to be restrained by high interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up nearly 4 points at the outset after gaining 3.67 Friday, surrendered 5.86 to 1,096.49, the lowest level since it finished at 1,096.94 Feb. 23, 1983.

The Dow, which lost 26.69 last week, had been down 10.89 to 1,096.21 before recovering. Several analysts said the 1,100 line is important psychologically to investors and that a selloff could occur if it closes below the line.

Declines led advances 1,041-497 among the 1,963 issues traded.

The Big Board volume of 69 million shares, down from 78.2 million Friday, was the slowest since 64.9 million changed hands May 14.

"I think there is a buyers strike among institutional investors," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "Some are fleeing to the safety of short-term Treasury notes."

Mr. Metz said all signs point to a "bear market" syndrome and "that's the reason I think the market is going to hit its low mark and make a major turn upward in the near future."

But other experts believe that the Dow Jones industrial average will fall to the 1,050 to 1,070 level before the market reaches a bottom. Also, the bond market, which has set the pace for stocks, moved lower.

Revolon, mentioned in takeover speculation recently, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 37 3/4. Some analysts have downgraded the stock.

Superior Oil, which is being bought by Mobil Corp., was second on the list, off 1/4 to 41.

Continental Illinois, a 3-point loser last week, was third, up 1/4 to 8 3/4. Continental is attempting to lure certificate of deposit customers back into the fold by offering bonus interest payments.

Walt Disney, which climbed 3/4 Friday, was fourth on the list, off 1/4 to 64 1/4. Investor Saul Steinberg said he would try to oust Disney management in a proxy fight.

Transdigm, IBM lost 1/4 to 106 1/4. AT&T, another blue chip, eased 1/4 to 15 1/4. General Electric lost 1/4 to 51.

Denny's Inc. was ahead 2 1/2 to 35 before trading was halted. Denny's said it would make a "significant" announcement early Wednesday.

Teledyne spurted 4 1/4 to 200. Teledyne said 8.7 million shares had been tendered under its offer to buy back 5 million of its own shares at \$200 each.

Commodore International lost 3 to 24 1/4 in active trading. The company had no comment on the drop in its stock.

Longs Drug Stores, which reported first-quarter earnings of 80 cents a share, up from 75 cents a year earlier, lost 1/4 to 35 1/4.

Scot & Fetzer, which surged 3 Friday, lost 1 1/4 to 52 1/4. The company rejected a revised buyout bid from investor Ivan Boesky and instructed First Boston to seek another buyer.

Amercor Corp. lost 2 1/4 to 45. Boesky bought a 5.7 percent interest in the company.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50	IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00
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GE	600,000	28.00	27.50	27.50	-0.25	GE	600,000	28.00	27.50
AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.25	AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50
...

Japanese Indicator Points to Economy Rising Strongly

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Japan's leading economic indicator showed a strong economy likely to keep growing over the next few months, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

The leading indicator for March, the latest reporting month, was unchanged from February at 75. It had registered 58.3 in January and 66.7 in December.

A rise in the leading indicator usually implies that Japan's economic growth will pick up about three months later, while a fall generally implies a slowdown in economic growth will follow.

Although the leading indicator was unchanged in March, it remained above the so-called "boom or bust" line of 50, where it has held since March 1983.

According to the agency, the indicator is so designed so that any reading above 50 means that the economy will still expand, and a reading below 50 means the economy will contract.

Designed to be a measure of near-term economic trends, the leading indicator is composed of 12 indexes, including overtime work hours, machinery orders, production efficiency and a Tokyo Stock Exchange index.

An agency official said product inventory levels swung to a minus in March from February, but construction-material shipments swung to a plus, so the two cancelled each other out.

GEC Is Said to Weigh British Aerospace Bid

Reuters
LONDON — A spokesman for General Electric Co. of Britain declined to comment on British press reports that the company had held talks with government officials before a possible bid for British Aerospace PLC.

"GEC is watching the situation carefully," the spokesman said, but made no further comment.

Thomson PLC had said earlier this month that it had begun discussions with British Aerospace that could result in a recommendation of a merger of both companies.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-0.50	IBM	1,200,000	120.00	119.00
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AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.25	AMC	500,000	15.00	14.50
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Rating Up in E

CURRENCY

INTEREST

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Shorter-Workweek Debate
Is Heating Up in Europe

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The Swiss distinguished themselves from the rest of Europe a few years ago by voting against a reduction in the workweek to 40 hours from 42. Switzerland is now the only European country that works 42 hours a week on average. All other European countries, including Spain, which went from 45 to 40 hours after Franco's death in 1975, work an average of 40 hours or less. Belgium has the shortest average workweek, at 37 to 38 hours.

In the past, once unions in one country started pushing for and getting a shorter workweek, other European countries followed. Switzerland was the exception that confirmed the rule. The same thing could happen again. The question is whether next year's round of wage negotiations will focus on demands for a 35-hour week.

The current West German metalworkers' strike over demands for a 35-hour week has already had repercussions in France. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has suddenly rediscovered the electoral appeal of a 35-hour week and in a move last week that touched off a heated political debate, renewed his proposal for shorter hours. French unions are now making private noises about taking industrial action similar to that by West German unions.

Unions in Austria, Denmark, Britain, Luxembourg and Belgium have all been pushing for a 35-hour week for some time. Belgian unions want legislation for a 37-to-38-hour week first and then will ask for 35 hours.

In Italy, Spain and Sweden, unions have concentrated on wage demands rather than on a reduction in the workweek. They say that the outcome of the German strike will, if nothing else, renew the debate in their own countries.

In 1983, Italian unions negotiated an increase in vacation time, but no significant reduction in the workweek. The agreement expires at the end of this year.

"My impression is that the problem of the reduction in the workweek will be taken up again," says Giacomina Cassina, of CISL, one of the three main Italian labor union federations. "I can't say if it will be the 35 hours. Unless there is a specific and generalized claim, it is difficult to envision any kind of industrial action. There is no movement toward anything like that now." The Italian unions' priority this year has been to fight the government's demand for an end to wage indexation to inflation. The Swedish Metalworkers Union has pursued a policy that would increase real wages and decrease working time for workers who need it the most, those on continuous shifts for example.

"At present we are not pushing for a general reduction in working hours to 35 hours," says Mats Johansson, of the Swedish Metalworkers Union. "Our members say that the important thing is to win in real wages. It is more important than working hours reduction."

In Spain, unions are still fighting for the 40-hour week. Over the past five years, Spain has gradually reduced the workweek from 45 to 40 hours. But, because the reduction was negotiated on an annual rather than a weekly basis, employers will not pay overtime if a worker works 42 hours one week and 38 the next.

If the West German unions win, it could change pressure politics at the European Community in Brussels. Right now, France, the Netherlands and Belgium already have shorter workweeks than their competitors in the E.C. It is in their interest that everybody else gets a shorter week as well. If West Germany goes to a 39-hour week, for example, the West German government might join France, the Netherlands and Belgium in their demand for a European-wide shorter workweek. This would leave the British government isolated on the issue.

The unions are selling the 35-hour week as a cure for unemployment. But there is no hard evidence that a reduction in the workweek actually creates jobs or even saves jobs on a national scale. Statistics are hard to come by. And case-by-case results are contradictory.

"That's the funny thing," says Giacomina Cassina of CISL. "Results are very different. Union-backed studies argue that the reduction in the workweek creates or saves jobs. Employer studies have opposite findings."

Mr. Johansson says, "As far as we can see, the reduction in the workweek hasn't resulted in any major changes in the level of employment in Sweden. Especially in the manufacturing sector, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Volvo Had
Profit Leap
In Quarter
But Revenue
Slipped by 8%

Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

GOTHENBURG—AB Volvo, citing higher car sales, reported Tuesday that its first-quarter pre-tax earnings more than doubled from a year earlier, although sales declined 8 percent.

Volvo, an automotive, energy and food group, reported that profit rose to a record 2.6 billion kronor (\$302 million), or 34.40 kronor a share, from 1.03 billion kronor, or 15.40 kronor a share, a year earlier.

Sales fell to 21.69 billion kronor from 23.63 billion kronor. The company said that 85 percent of sales were outside Sweden.

Volvo's board chairman and chief executive, Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, said the higher earnings came mostly from Volvo's passenger-car sales and reflected a return to profit by the group's energy operations. Car sales rose 34 percent to 8.29 billion kronor.

Volvo said that the lower total revenue reflected a sharp 40-percent revenue decline by Volvo's energy subsidiaries, mainly STC Scandinavian Trading Co. Sales of the energy units totaled 6.9 billion kronor.

STC reported first-quarter profit of 35 million kronor last week, and said it was selling Scandirail, its U.S. oil- and gas-exploration company, to Bankers Trust Co., a U.S. creditor, for a token \$1.

Sales of trucks rose 51 percent, to 3.57 billion kronor, and Volvo noted that "the upturn was particularly striking in the United States." Mr. Gyllenhammar said that Volvo's U.S. heavy-truck subsidiary, Volvo White Motor Inc., "is making a profit."

Sales of Volvo units other than energy rose an average 31 percent, Volvo said.

Mr. Gyllenhammar said that Volvo's first-quarter results did not include capital gains from the recent sale of Volvo's holding in Consafe, the offshore-services group, in Saseon, the light-industry group, and the planned sales of Volvo's 25-percent holding in Stora Kopparberg AB, a forest-products concern, and Atlas Copco AB, a mining-equipment company.

Analysts responded favorably to Volvo's first-quarter results. Brian Knox, a specialist in Scandinavian shares at Loodoo's Griesevan Grant, called the earnings "quite respectable." He said Volvo's earnings for all 1984 could reach 7 billion kronor rather than the 6 billion he has been looking at.

Volvo's managing director, Hakan Frimberger, predicted that Volvo's car sales in the United States would reach about 100,000 cars in 1984. He said that if supplier U.S. content legislation applying to automobile manufacturing was passed, "we have some thought on measures to take." However, he refused to elaborate on whether Volvo might open an auto-production facility in the United States.

Volvo's passenger-car deliveries in the first quarter totaled 95,000 units, up from 81,000 a year earlier. Truck deliveries were also sharply higher, Volvo reported, but it did not give precise figures.

Software Winners Increase Lead

Early Marketers
Leapfrogged
By Newcomers

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

ATLANTA—On the first night of Comdex, the personal computer industry's premier trade show here, most of the scores of software companies showing their wares held staid receptions for their biggest customers at the major hotels.

But those receptions ended early, and no sooner were they over than executives left their own parties and hurried over to a much bigger, flashier event held by a competitor, Lotus Development Corp., maker of the enormously successful 1-2-3 financial-analysis package, bad taken over the Fox Theater, a local landmark, hired the Tommy Dorsey Orchestra and set up a dessert table and bar that ran the width of a good-sized ballroom.

"I hate to admit it, but these guys are winners," said the chief executive of a major competitor as he pushed his way off the dance floor at about midnight. He asked not to be named because of his own stockholders' reaction.

In fact, a handful of winners have emerged in the burgeoning but cutthroat market for personal-computer software, and the gap between them and the rest of the industry is rapidly widening.

Some, like Lotus and Ashton-Tate, maker of the leading program for keeping track of complex lists and data bases, have engineered their way to the top with a combination of technological advances and expensive, skillful marketing techniques.

Others, like Microsoft Corp., Digital Research Inc. and Micro Pro International Corp., have held on to early leads forged when quality in personal-computer programs was still scarce.

Microsoft, in particular, has worked hard to turn out programs for Apple Computer Inc.'s new Macintosh model. But numerous companies that



A representative of Ashton-Tate demonstrating Frame-work, a new software product, at the Atlanta trade show.

have jumped into what many consider the most lucrative part of the microcomputer industry, with sales of more than \$1 billion a year, are finding markets increasingly desperate.

Many have been leapfrogged by competitors; many more find the industry is so crowded that it takes upward of \$10 million in advertising and marketing costs to make sure that news of a new product can be heard above the din of dozens coming onto the market each week.

Several of the early leaders have announced major layoffs in recent weeks to cut costs. The latest was last Thursday when VisiCorp, marketer of the first popular electronic spreadsheet, reduced its staff 20 percent. Rumors abound of mergers, and some analysts say they expect a price war to break out among manufacturers still selling first-generation "office productivity" programs, primarily for word processing and financial analysis.

"Two years ago, everyone had a chance to be one of the top five software companies," said Egil Julliusen, chairman of Future Computing Inc., a market research firm based in Richardson, Texas. "Now only about 15 have that chance." When the smaller companies fail, he said, "hardly anyone will notice."

But their departure will mark a major change in the industry. The largest computer and book publishing companies are now muscling their way in, and only they and the established software companies have access to the shelf space and resources it takes to make most products successful.

Most prominent among the new software giants is International Business Machines Corp. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

The Largest Makers of Business Software for Microcomputers

Company	1983 Revenue (\$ millions)
Microsoft	550
Lotus	350
Ashton-Tate	250
VisiCorp	200
Parsons Technology	150
Source: CompuLink	

Chrysler Negotiates for Big Credit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT—Chrysler Corp. said Tuesday that it is negotiating with a number of banks to set up a line of credit, which a company official said would be the next step on the automaker's "return to normalcy."

A Chrysler vice president, Baron Bates, said no agreement has been reached with the financial institutions on the credit line. But sources close to the negotiations indicated the talks are nearly complete.

They said the amount would be \$700 million to \$800 million and come from a syndicate of banks mainly in New York. Reportedly, Chrysler originally sought \$500 million but response from the banks was so favorable that the amount was increased.

Mr. Bates would not comment on specific figures, saying establishment of a line of credit depends on "how much we want to offer, and how much we want to accept." Chrysler could draw from the

credit line whenever it wished to finance an investment or project, Mr. Bates said.

"This would definitely be another step on the return to normalcy for Chrysler, and it obviously would give the company greater flexibility," said Mr. Bates.

The Chrysler official declined to speculate on what the money would be used for, but the No. 3 U.S. automaker has been actively involved in joint-venture talks with the Japanese automaker Mitsubishi.

Chrysler also plans to add a second plant to produce its bot-selling minivans, which are sold out for the next six months. Conversion of the Windsor, Ontario, plant where the vehicles are built cost \$400 million.

Establishment of a credit line would follow by about a year the paying back by Chrysler of \$1.2 billion in federally backed loans. Chrysler borrowed the money four years ago when it was close to bankruptcy.

At one time, the automaker had total debts of \$1.6 billion. Mr. Bates said the automaker currently has no bank debt.

"After five years of turmoil, this is going to be a huge step forward," Mr. Bates said.

He noted that earlier this year Chrysler paid back another \$400 million in loans.

The rating service Standard & Poor's last week raised Chrysler's rating on senior long-term debt from triple C to B-plus and the rating on subordinated long-term debt from triple C to B.

Wall Street analysts estimate that by the end of the year, Chrysler will have more than \$2 billion in cash on hand and will have turned a 1984 profit of more than \$2 billion, by far a record for Chrysler.

The interest rate on the credit will be pegged to the prime rate at the time of the loans, sources said. (UPI, AP)

U.S. and Japan
Outline Steps
For Freer Yen

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO—The United States and Japan Tuesday announced a package of financial-liberalization steps that goes part of the way toward opening Japan's capital markets but leaves several U.S. requests unmet.

The package provides for more access by foreigners to Japanese currency and for steps that would make the yen more of an international currency.

It will give U.S. banks the right to enter Japanese commercial banking and greater access to yen savings in Japan, and it offers the first limited steps toward a broader European market for both foreign and domestic currencies.

But the proposals outlined here and in Washington make only modest advances toward the deregulation of Japanese interest rates, a crucial U.S. request over months of sometimes angry negotiations.

Opinion was divided in Japan over whether the package would achieve the main purpose desired by the Reagan administration—a strengthening of the value of the yen, which, in turn, would tend to curb the flow of Japanese exports that have piled up record trade surpluses this year.

Some sources, including one official of Japan's Finance Ministry, said they suspect the effect initially would be to further weaken the yen against the dollar, and thus possibly trigger a new wave of Japanese exports. However, the Finance Ministry official said the long-term effect should be to raise the yen's value.

The package is the work of a Japanese-U.S. working group that has met periodically to put flesh on the bones of a vague agreement made here last November during President Ronald Reagan's state visit.

The United States had insisted throughout those talks that Japan, as a great world economic power, had to loosen controls on its financial system and help make the yen an international reserve currency, taking some of the burden of world finance off the dollar.

Some experts interviewed here Tuesday did not believe that the effect of the proposed measures would be as great as the U.S. Treasury had hoped. "I'm not all that optimistic that we have got a real liberalization," said a U.S. banker.

The U.S. had pressed for a completely free European market that would be attractive to foreign and domestic investors anxious to buy securities denominated in yen. But the final report issued Tuesday showed a wide gulf between the two countries on that point. It said that Japan's Finance Ministry "believes that a too rapid establishment of a free European market may have adverse effects on Japanese

fiscal and monetary policies, exchange rates and Japan's domestic financial systems."

The market will be opened to foreign corporations and governments in December, the ministry said. Selected Japanese companies with high credit ratings will be free to sell European bonds.

But the Japanese side refused the U.S. request to stop withholding national taxes on interest payments of those bonds. Many experts believe that will make the European bonds unappealing to investors. The ministry said that "the removal of withholding tax on European issues by Japanese residents could undermine the integrity of Japan's tax system."

The agreement provides that U.S. banks can engage in the full range of commercial banking in Japan. But Japan denied them the right to do so in joint ventures with Japanese securities houses.

U.S. banks had sought a piece of the lucrative pension-management market now dominated by seven Japanese commercial banks and some insurance companies. Four U.S. banks had sought to do so through tie-ups with Japanese securities houses, but that will not be allowed, the report emphasized. Many Japanese bankers believe that a link between U.S. banks and the securities houses could dominate commercial banking in Japan.

The agreement appears to grant some of the access sought by foreign interests to the large yen capital market in Japan by authorizing a market in bankers' acceptances and lowering the minimum denominations in which foreign banks may issue certificates of deposit in Japan.

U.S. Productivity
Up at 3.5% Rate

United Press International

WASHINGTON—U.S. business productivity increased at a 3.5-percent annual rate in the first quarter as strong gains in output outdistanced a big increase in the number of hours worked, the U.S. government said Tuesday.

The rate of improvement in productivity for 79.6 million workers in business other than farming was higher than the 2.6-percent improvement originally reported for the first quarter.

The Labor Department Tuesday also made its first measurement of productivity during the first quarter in the narrower sector of nonfinancial corporations, covering 56.9 million workers. It showed a 2-percent increase.

CURRENCY RATES

London interbank rates on May 29, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 p.m. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	IL	GM	RF	SF	Yen
Amsterdam	3.207	112.25	36.65	0.1826	5.228	136.5	123.94	
Brussels	3.207	112.25	36.65	0.1826	5.228	136.5	123.94	
Frankfurt	3.207	112.25	36.65	0.1826	5.228	136.5	123.94	
London	1.284	3.207	112.25	36.65	0.1826	5.228	136.5	123.94
Milan	1.6923	2.249	0.728	0.034	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
New York	1.284	3.207	112.25	36.65	0.1826	5.228	136.5	123.94
Paris	6.425	114.41	367.41	—	4.98	127.45	123.94	—
Tokyo	23.35	324.8	1049	—	75.52	1912.1	100.8	—
Zurich	2.26	3.207	112.25	36.65	0.1826	5.228	136.5	123.94
1 BCU	0.0155	0.0005	2.262	0.0775	1.3817	2.5204	45.56	1.848
1 SDR	1.417	N.A.	1.8428	0.7077	1.709	3.2028	57.946	2.344

	\$	DM	FF	IL	GM	RF	SF	Yen
0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(1) Commercial bank (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (3) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (4) Units of 100 (5) Units of 1,000 (6) Units of 10,000
N.B.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits May 29

	Dollar	D-Mark	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M	10 1/8 - 10 3/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	12 1/4 - 12 3/4	12 1/4 - 12 3/4	12 1/4 - 12 3/4
3M	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	6 1/4 - 6 3/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	13 1/4 - 13 3/4	13 1/4 - 13 3/4	13 1/4 - 13 3/4
6M	12 1/4 - 12 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/4	6 1/4 - 6 3/4	14 1/4 - 14 3/4	14 1/4 - 14 3/4	14 1/4 - 14 3/4
1Y	13 1/4 - 13 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/4	15 1/4 - 15 3/4	15 1/4 - 15 3/4	15 1/4 - 15 3/4

Notes applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

	United States	Great Britain	France	Germany
Discount Rate	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal Funds	10 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Prime Rate	11 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Bank Loan Rate	12 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Commercial Paper, 30-90 days	10 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
CDs 30-90 days	10 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
CDs 60-90 days	10 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

West Germany

	5.50	5.50
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50
Three Month Interbank	5.50	5.50
Six Month Interbank	5.50	5.50

Japan

	5	5
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	5	5
60-day Interbank	5	5

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London Bank.

Full Merger Becomes Unlikely
Between CJR, Hambro Life

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Charterhouse J. Rothschild PLC and Hambro Life Assurance PLC are leaning away from a plan to merge their diverse financial-services operations.

A senior official involved in the discussions confirmed Tuesday press reports that a full merger had become unlikely. Instead, the official said, the two companies are likely to tighten their links by appointing directors to one another's boards and pooling certain interests in jointly owned companies.

But the official stressed that the two companies had reached no final conclusion.

The two companies had announced in April a plan for CJR to acquire 25 percent of Hambro Life and later seek a full merger. The initial acquisition has already been completed.

The merger plan has run up against widespread skepticism about the ability of CJR and Hambro Life to integrate their activities in a way that would substantially increase profits. Since April, CJR shares have plunged more than 25 percent. "This is the market saying: 'We don't understand this deal,'" Mark Weinberg, Hambro Life chief executive, said in an interview last week.

"Shareholders will be happier staying as shareholders in two different companies," a CJR official said Tuesday. He argued that the two companies would still be able to meet their goals of increasing capital resources, widening their product offerings and benefiting from one another's expertise.

Hambro Life, one of Britain's biggest life insurers, also provides pensions and tax advice as well as cash and investment management. CJR, formed last December from the merger of Charterhouse Group PLC and RIT & Northern PLC, is a loosely connected group of merchant banking, securities trading and investment interests.

TAPMAN

MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNTS.

PERFORMANCE
RESULTS FOR
COMPTREND II

BEGINNING EQUITIES
OF \$100,000
ON JANUARY 1
OF EACH YEAR

yielded the following
after all charges:

IN 1980: +165%

IN 1981: +137%

IN 1982: +32%

IN 1983: -24%

as of
MAY 24, 1984

EQUITY
STOOD AT
US \$81,139.42

More than \$50,000,000
currently under management.

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POLITICAL CAMPAIGN
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HERALD TRIBUNE.**

**THE
CANDIDATES**

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PARTIES**

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ISSUES**



Gist-Brocades International nv

US\$ 20,000,000 8¼% Notes 1977 due 1985

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 8 1/4% Notes 1977 due 1985 of Gist-Brocades International N.V. that, as the result of a drawing effected on May 21, 1984 in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement dated July 15, 1977, Notes belonging to Redemption Group nr. 2, representing US\$ 4,000,000 principal amount, will be redeemed. The Notes selected for redemption will be repaid at their principal amount on and after July 15, 1984 at the offices of the Paying Agents listed below, upon surrender of the Notes with all coupons, maturing after the date set for redemption, appertaining thereto:

PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
595 Herengracht
Amsterdam

Bank Mees & Hope NV
548 Herengracht
Amsterdam

GENIS
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen
Luxembourg

Banque Nationale de Paris
16 Boulevard des Italiens
Paris 75450

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
10-14 Grosse Gallusstrasse
6000 Frankfurt/Main

European American Bank & Trust Company
10 Hanover Square
New York
NY 10015

European Banking Company Limited
150 Leadenhall Street
London EC3V 4PP

Société Générale de Banque S.A.
3 Montagne du Parc
B-1000 Brussels

Union Bank of Switzerland
45 Bahnhofstrasse
CH-8021 Zurich

US\$ 4,000,000 principal amount of Notes will remain outstanding after July 15, 1984:

Not all the Notes belonging to the Redemption Groups nr. 3, 5 and 4, called for redemption on July 15, 1981 respectively 1982 and 1983 were presented for payment.

Amsterdam, May 21, 1984.

Trustee for the Noteholders:
Nederlandsche Trust-Maatschappij b.v.
326-328 N.Z. Voorburgwal
1012 RW Amsterdam

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Dated May 30, 1984

Investigate the possibilities. Contact Henry Engelhardt in Paris at:
15 Av. Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France: Telex: 1805 620893 F:
Telephones: (33-1) 502 18 00;
Telefax: 500 69 50

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in the YEA medium for 24 h and then adjusted to the OD₆₀₀ of 0.1. The *Agrobacterium* strains were then grown in the YEA medium with the concentration of 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 8.0, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 9.0, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 10.0, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 11.0, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9, 12.0, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.9, 13.0, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 14.0, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 14.8, 14.9, 15.0, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 16.0, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 17.0, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 18.0, 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, 18.6, 18.7, 18.8, 18.9, 19.0, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.4, 19.5, 19.6, 19.7, 19.8, 19.9, 20.0, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 20.5, 20.6, 20.7, 20.8, 20.9, 21.0, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, 21.8, 21.9, 22.0, 22.1, 22.2, 22.3, 22.4, 22.5, 22.6, 22.7, 22.8, 22.9, 23.0, 23.1, 23.2, 23.3, 23.4, 23.5, 23.6, 23.7, 23.8, 23.9, 24.0, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.4, 24.5, 24.6, 24.7, 24.8, 24.9, 25.0, 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4, 25.5, 25.6, 25.7, 25.8, 25.9, 26.0, 26.1, 26.2, 26.3, 26.4, 26.5, 26.6, 26.7, 26.8, 26.9, 27.0, 27.1, 27.2, 27.3, 27.4, 27.5, 27.6, 27.7, 27.8, 27.9, 28.0, 28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 28.4, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 28.8, 28.9, 29.0, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 29.7, 29.8, 29.9, 30.0, 30.1, 30.2, 30.3, 30.4, 30.5, 30.6, 30.7, 30.8, 30.9, 31.0, 31.1, 31.2, 31.3, 31.4, 31.5, 31.6, 31.7, 31.8, 31.9, 32.0, 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 32.4, 32.5, 32.6, 32.7, 32.8, 32.9, 33.0, 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, 33.4, 33.5, 33.6, 33.7, 33.8, 33.9, 34.0, 34.1, 34.2, 34.3, 34.4, 34.5, 34.6, 34.7, 34.8, 34.9, 35.0, 35.1, 35.2, 35.3, 35.4, 35.5, 35.6, 35.7, 35.8, 35.9, 36.0, 36.1, 36.2, 36.3, 36.4, 36.5, 36.6, 36.7, 36.8, 36.9, 37.0, 37.1, 37.2, 37.3, 37.4, 37.5, 37.6, 37.7, 37.8, 37.9, 38.0, 38.1, 38.2, 38.3, 38.4, 38.5, 38.6, 38.7, 38.8, 38.9, 39.0, 39.1, 39.2, 39.3, 39.4, 39.5, 39.6, 39.7, 39.8, 39.9, 40.0, 40.1, 40.2, 40.3, 40.4, 40.5, 40.6, 40.7, 40.8, 40.9, 41.0, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3, 41.4, 41.5, 41.6, 41.7, 41.8, 41.9, 42.0, 42.1, 42.2, 42.3, 42.4, 42.5, 42.6, 42.7, 42.8, 42.9, 43.0, 43.1, 43.2, 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, 43.6, 43.7, 43.8, 43.9, 44.0, 44.1, 44.2, 44.3, 44.4, 44.5, 44.6, 44.7, 44.8, 44.9, 45.0, 45.1, 45.2, 45.3, 45.4, 45.5, 45.6, 45.7, 45.8, 45.9, 46.0, 46.1, 46.2, 46.3, 46.4, 46.5, 46.6, 46.7, 46.8, 46.9, 47.0, 47.1, 47.2, 47.3, 47.4, 47.5, 47.6, 47.7, 47.8, 47.9, 48.0, 48.1, 48.2, 48.3, 48.4, 48.5, 48.6, 48.7, 48.8, 48.9, 49.0, 49.1, 49.2, 49.3, 49.4, 49.5, 49.6, 49.7, 49.8, 49.9, 50.0, 50.1, 50.2, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 50.6, 50.7, 50.8, 50.9, 51.0, 51.1, 51.2, 51.3, 51.4, 51.5, 51.6, 51.7, 51.8, 51.9, 52.0, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 52.8, 52.9, 53.0, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.4, 53.5, 53.6, 53.7, 53.8, 53.9, 54.0, 54.1, 54.2, 54.3, 54.4, 54.5, 54.6, 54.7, 54.8, 54.9, 55.0, 55.1, 55.2, 55.3, 55.4, 55.5, 55.6, 55.7, 55.8, 55.9, 56.0, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3, 56.4, 56.5, 56.6, 56.7, 56.8, 56.9, 57.0, 57.1, 57.2, 57.3, 57.4, 57.5, 57.6, 57.7, 57.8, 57.9, 58.0, 58.1, 58.2, 58.3, 58.4, 58.5, 58.6, 58.7, 58.8, 58.9, 59.0, 59.1, 59.2, 59.3, 59.4, 59.5, 59.6, 59.7, 59.8, 59.9, 60.0, 60.1, 60.2, 60.3, 60.4, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7, 60.8, 60.9, 61.0, 61.1, 61.2, 61.3, 61.4, 61.5, 61.6, 61.7, 61.8, 61.9, 62.0, 62.1, 62.2, 62.3, 62.4, 62.5, 62.6, 62.7, 62.8, 62.9, 63.0, 63.1, 63.2, 63.3, 63.4, 63.5, 63.6, 63.7, 63.8, 63.9, 64.0, 64.1, 64.2, 64.3, 64.4, 64.5, 64.6, 64.7, 64.8, 64.9, 65.0, 65.1, 65.2, 65.3, 65.4, 65.5, 65.6, 65.7, 65.8, 65.9, 66.0, 66.1, 66.2, 66.3, 66.4, 66.5, 66.6, 66.7, 66.8, 66.9, 67.0, 67.1, 67.2, 67.3, 67.4, 67.5, 67.6, 67.7, 67.8, 67.9, 68.0, 68.1

SPORTS

Liverpool Readies Crowd-Control Tactics

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — It may have been as writer Fran Lebowitz once served, that everybody works in Rome, and nobody works in Rome, it was the idea around the limbo stadium where AC Roma meets Liverpool in the European Cup final Wednesday night. Spivs have been busy, busy selling tickets for five times face value, and armed with water cannons and tear gas will doubtless be busy rioting (rather than battling) 10,000 English fans, outnumbered x to one in a stadium where Roma supporters fired a rocket that killed Lazio spectator last year.

And Liverpool, certainly, will be busy trying to dull Roma's edge, in an vast and expectant partisan rowd against their gods and thus win the blue ribbon of European soccer for the fourth time in seven years.

Everyone, including a couple of id guys who might ordinarily be raving pensions by now, is talking about the crucial factor of the rowd.

"Because we are playing at home," says Nils Liedholm, Roma's 61-year-old trainer, "the chances are 50-50. Otherwise, Liverpool are stronger."

"We don't mind playing on their pitch," smiles 62-year-old Smokin' Fagan, who has recently raked in a handful of million pounds, including England's manager of the year in his first season as boss of Liverpool.

"Our chaps grow bigger when the atmosphere is there. Indeed they do. The Reds canered to another English double of the Milk Cup and FA Championship despite some pretty winning only two of their final seven league games. Europe, however, always arouses more."

Bruno Conti, Roma's swift winger, may be right when he says the home crowd is "like a 12th man." But so it was expected to be earlier in this year's cup competition—in Bilbao, where Liverpool triumphed obdurately; in Lisbon, where Benfica was majestically trounced; in Bucharest, where Liverpool again won comfortably.

None of those opponents, true, boast a midfield bejeweled by pure Brazilian artistry. Roma does. Paolo Roberto Falcao has just delighted—and, in reaching an early agreement, probably astonished—Roma by signing a new two-year contract worth \$3 million. It is just as well the massively debt-ridden club has well-heeled sponsors.

Their patronage means Roma can accommodate a Brazilian playmate for Falcao in Tominho Cerezo, the tall, solemn, tough son of a clown. Cerezo's protective qualities (and Falcao's own resilience) may be needed. The intriguing heart of this final will quite likely be be-

tween those two and Graeme Souness, Liverpool's wily, scheming, spiteful Scottish captain.

Roma, for sure, will have had Souness in mind as it prepared in the Dolomites last week. It will also

ROB HUGHES

have been fretting over Ian Rush, a penalty-area piranha who hopes to conclude a phenomenal season by scoring his 50th goal in Rome.

If Liverpool is to succeed in the stadium where its spell of European rule began in 1977, the cutting edge of Rush must hold more venom than that of the local hero, Roberto Pruzzo.

And facing them, the nerves of two volatile goalkeepers, Bruce Grobbelaar and Franco Tancredi, will have to hold strong. Kenny Dalglish can swing things for Liverpool if his immense experience and assured touch survive the fatigue that has crept into his play; Conti, on either wing, could expose the uncertain defending of full-backs Phil Neal and Alan Kennedy.

There are, you see, enough question marks to build a pretty sturdy fence on which any observer might sit. I won't do that. Perverse as it may be to go against home advantage and the bookmakers, I see Liverpool outlasting Roma.

Its nerve, for one thing, is the more proven.

Even Roma believes, deep down, that Liverpool knows too much, runs too hard, wins too often, to fall in Rome. The crowd, I suspect, will turn when players less obvious than Souness and Falcao make their impacts felt.

Mark Lawrenson, at the core of Liverpool's defense, has speed and strength enough to contain Pruzzo (and the old warhorse Franco Graziani) better than Roma's youthful Ubaldo Righetti will be able to cope with Rush.

Agostini di Bartolomei, Roma's captain, may be an unsmiling instigator of attacks from deep positions, but no more valuable than Ronnie Whelan, the young Irishman whose subtlety has, as usual, blossomed late on Liverpool's left flank.

And then there is Craig Johnston, the Aussie who traveled half the world to play in England and whose hunger is heightened by the likelihood of there being no place

for him next season now that Liverpool has acquired Scottish and English international forwards John Wark and Paul Walsh.

As latecomers, Wark and Walsh can at best sit and watch what will be expected of them in the future. Competition for places on the team has long been a Liverpool forte: The chosen 11 back each other, but no man stands idle while his role is threatened.

Nowhere in soccer can those of nervous disposition hide. Europe in the spring is a maze of finals—exhausting, relentless, sometimes cruel. Heaven forbid that 10 months of hard labor be put to the sword of a farcical penalty shoot-out in Rome.

It happened in the UEFA Cup last week when Tottenham beat Anderlecht on the 10th penalty kick after hours and away draws of tense, agonizing equality. Anglo-Saxon guts wiped out Belgian technical superiority, and this brought on the Russian roulette. Morten Olsen, the finest talent on either side, misfired the first and telling shot; Anderlecht was buried.

Whatever ends matters in Rome, the haggling may begin with the final whistle. It will be blown by Erik Fredriksson, a Swede. Liedholm, the home trainer, is an exiled Swede, as his successor will be. I say no more on that coincidence.

However, master coach Liedholm is off to AC Milan, his old stamping ground, to begin a fresh \$400,000 challenge. His replacement, Sven-Goran Eriksson, comes via Benfica, which thought it had secured an extended hold on him. Slippery things, sporting agreements.

Rules, too, sometimes bend under the weight of lire. Liedholm's disciples as a player and coach in Italy circumvent the country's official ban on foreign trainers. But Eriksson? Ah—but he won't be called trainer and he won't sit on the bench. He will be a "consultant," watching over his (sorry, the trainer's) players from the stands, which he preferred to do with Benfica anyhow.

It'll be interesting to see if the Italians find Liverpool so easy to get around.

United Press International
ANAHEIM, California — Reggie Jackson ended an 0-for-23 slump with a grand-slam home run here Monday to help California defeat New York 6-2, and make pitcher Doug Corbett a winner in his first major-league start.

Corbett (1-0) was pressed into duty when scheduled starter Tommy John came down with the flu. After relieving 191 games for the Angels and Minnesota Twins, Corbett lasted 5 1/2 innings, yielding two runs on six hits.

Jackson's 10th career grand slam

capped a five-run explosion in the fourth inning off Dennis Rasmussen, who had set down the first nine Angels in a row (striking out five).

Rasmussen then walked Brian Downing, re-loading the bases, before Jackson put a 1-0 pitch deep into the seats in right-center for his 486th career homer.

The Yankees ended a 24-inning scoreless drought against California pitching with two runs in the sixth on a sacrifice fly by Toby Hall and Mike O'Brien's RBI groundout.

Royals 6, Rangers 1
In Arlington, Texas, Frank White's line drive hit the left-field foul pole for a tie-breaking home run and triggered a three-run seventh that gave Kansas City a 6-1 victory over Texas. It was the Royals' fifth victory in their last six games.

Tigers 6, A's 2
In Oakland, California, Jack Morris became the season's first 10-game winner in the major leagues by scattering six hits to help Detroit end a three-game losing streak with a 6-2 decision over the A's.

Orioles 7, Mariners 4
In Seattle, Al Bumbry drove in two runs and scored twice and Storm Davis (5-1) and two relievers combined on a six-hitter to boost Baltimore past the Mariners, 7-4.

Dodgers 6, Expos 1
In the National League in Montreal, Mike Scioscia hit a three-run home run and Fernando Valenzuela pitched an eight-inning lead. Los Angeles past the Expos, 6-1.

Braves 6, Cardinals 2
In Atlanta, Pete Falcone and Donnie Moore combined on a five-hitter and Gerald Perry drove in two runs as the Braves dominated St. Louis, 6-2. Falcone (3-5) went 7 1/2 innings for the victory. Moore finished up to earn his second save.

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In New York, third baseman Ron Gardenhire misplayed Kevin

McReynolds's bases-loaded grounder for an eighth-inning error that allowed two runs to score and gave San Diego a 5-4 victory over the Mets. Gardenhire had shifted from shortstop to third after Hubie Brooks, who singled in the second to extend his hitting streak to 22 games, left the game in the sixth with a pinched nerve in his right shoulder.

Pirates 7, Astros 0
In Houston, Johnny Ray drove in three runs and John Candelaria and Don Robinson combined on a three-hitter to lead Pittsburgh past the Astros, 7-0. Candelaria (5-4) allowed two hits over six innings before leaving with a slight stiffness in his left elbow. Candelaria has allowed only three earned runs in his last three starts for an earned-run average of 1.23 in that period.

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Bruno Conti in training: Reliance on 'the 12th man.'

Rain Postpones Matches In French Open Tennis

The Associated Press
PARIS — Rain washed out play at the French Open tennis championships Tuesday after the completion of only one match.

Catherine Tanvier of France defeated Romanian Lucia Romanov, 6-2, 7-5, in a first-round women's match played in a steady drizzle before stewards ordered tarpaulins for the center court at Roland Garros Stadium.

The crowd of more than 7,000 whistled its annoyance when officials refused to uncover the court whenever the rain showed signs of subsiding. The fans got their way when, after a two-hour rain delay, Yannick Noah, who last year became the first Frenchman in 37 years to win here, emerged to loud cheers.

But only eight games were possible in his match against American Mark Dickson. They were at 4-4 before rain halted play for good. There was no play on the 16 outer courts.

Organizers earlier in the day had postponed 16 first-round men's matches to Wednesday.

They included top-seeded Argentinean John McEnroe against Argentine qualifier Horacio de la Pena, second-seeded Ivano Lendl of Czechoslovakia against Matt Mitchell of the United States and the No. 3 seed, American Jimmy Arias, against Dominique Bedel of France.

Also postponed were confrontations between Swede Mats Wilander, the No. 4 seed and champion here two years ago, and Wally Masur, the No. 8 seed, and Jost Luis Clerc of Argentina, and American Matt Doyle, and 10th-seeded Argentine Guillermo Vilas and Switzerland's Heinz Günthardt.

Tanvier was unhappy at having been forced to play in a continuous drizzle. "I didn't think it was normal to play in this weather," she said afterward. "They were horrible conditions."

Jackson's Grand Slam Beats Yankees for Angels

United Press International
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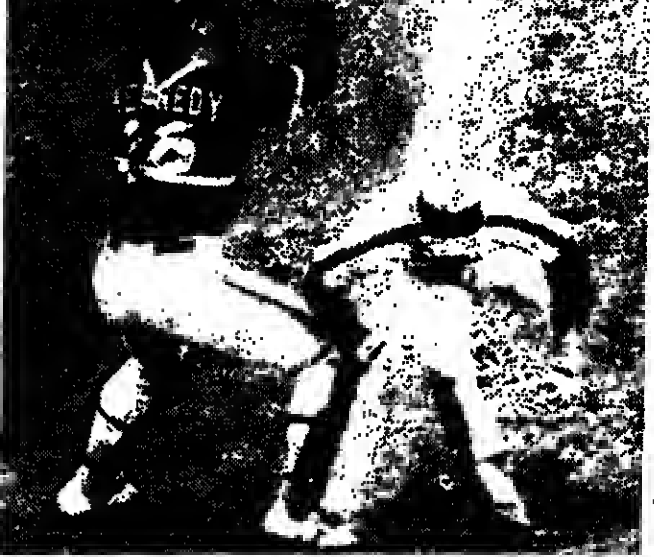
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Ron Gardenhire got around catcher Terry Kennedy to tally on a second-inning sacrifice fly Monday in New York, but the Met third baseman's bases-loaded error in the eighth permitted two runs to score, making San Diego a 5-4 winner.

Monday's Baseball Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
EAST
New York 5, Yankees 4
California 6, Athletics 2
Detroit 6, Tigers 2
Baltimore 7, Orioles 4
Toronto 1, Blue Jays 0
Seattle 4, Mariners 3
Oakland 2, Athletics 1
Minnesota 2, Twins 1
Kansas City 6, Royals 1
Texas 1, Rangers 0
Chicago 1, White Sox 0

WEST
San Diego 5, Padres 4
Los Angeles 6, Dodgers 2
Houston 2, Astros 0
Pittsburgh 7, Pirates 0
Cleveland 1, Indians 0
Milwaukee 2, Brewers 1
St. Louis 6, Cardinals 2
Atlanta 6, Braves 2
Philadelphia 2, Phillies 1
New York 2, Mets 4

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St. Louis 23, Cardinals 21
Cincinnati 22, Braves 22
Montreal 21, Expos 23
New York 20, Mets 24

WEST
Los Angeles 24, Dodgers 16
San Diego 22, Padres 18
San Francisco 21, Giants 19
Houston 20, Astros 20
Cleveland 19, Indians 21
Milwaukee 18, Brewers 22
St. Louis 23, Cardinals 21
Atlanta 6, Braves 2
Philadelphia 2, Phillies 1
New York 2, Mets 4

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